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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1838.

LETTERS FROM A MISSIONARY, LETTER II. TABREEZ, PERSIA, 2D JUNE, 1838.

No. 45 Vol. XXIII.

Missionary.

My Dear Brother,—Having dwelt at some ength on the important principles involved in our first inquiry, I must pass over the others

ustily. You enquire: What objection is there to receiving ther in whole or in part for medical sermay be placed? In other words, in the people among whom a missionary it undesirable for physicians to be sup-by the heathen, or those to whom they

or greatly impair one of the objects which a missionary important objects which a missionary apable demonstration of the pure benevolence the gospel; that beautiful feature of Chriswhich forms a striking contrast to all ystems of religion. Tell the heathen or sulman that you have left all you hold life to tell him of Laws (2) culvation through his atoming blood, will receive his pity or his scorn, but credit for your motives nor love for Relieve him in the hour of sufand take his money for your trouble, may admire your skill, but he will count selfish as himself. No man unacquaintwith Christianity knows any motive but tof supreme selfishuess. Touch him there I you find a sensitive spot. Restore his lit, or raise him up from a bed of sickness or raise unit out of the purse, and you nwaken quiring mind. His emotions of gratitude be very faint; but seeing you do not want yold, he begins to wonder why you have is o much pains to cure him of his dis-He knows that you are a Christian, and a nection is forced upon him that there is hing in the religion of Christ that he nothing of before. Thus you preach ist. You make a palpable exhibition of character and religion of Him who weut at healing all manner of sickness and all of disease among the people. But only or much diluted. I admit that a ight do much good by prescribing gratis or, but I believe that the an sicians to be supported in this way. ed all their influence for the cause of Let him direct it in that channel only, siree to make it expansive and lumin-But the moment he takes pay from a man, he is considered under obligation your fee, if you do not sacrifice much pre-stime to secure them. Then the native scians are so accustomed to resort to disrable means to obtain their scanty pay, you degrade yourself by becoming their ot dwell upon, but some of them may be trated by an extract from the journal of a aguished traveller, which I cannot do betthan to give in its connection, though some be remarks may not seem entirely relevant

The news that a foreign hakeem or doctor.

was thronged with the sick, not only of th age near to which we were encamped, but re brought to him in spite of every diffind inconvenience. Some came on asses ed up with cushions, and supported by elations; others on camels, whose rough It must be considered what a misckness must be in a country where o medical relief, nor even a wheeled atest credit is due to the medical genwho were attached not only to our em-out to all preceding embassies, for the and humanity with which they relieved our people. They not only distributed redicines gratis, but they as gratuitously ed their skill, their time and their zeal it is grievous to say, in very few ins did they meet with corresponding grat-We read in Scripture that among the st miracles of our Saviour which spread d his fame throughout Syria, was the I medicine among the Jews at that time, e that wisdom which at once adopted in every respect so well calculated to the public attention to his doctrine, multitudes followed our Saviour from and from Decapolis, and from Jerusam and from Judea, and from beyond Jordan; on of his ability to relieve their bodily ngs, they must have had a corresponding mper of mind favorable to the reception of e gospel he was about to preach. From ese circumstances we may deduce that where intended to preach Christianity, it would ith greater certainty of success in the first instance should spre by healing the sick gratis. T oman afflicted with an issue of blood twelve ear, is represented to have spent all that she ad, having suffered many things of many phy-cians, and was nothing bettered, but rather worse, till at length she had recourse to aviour, where she met the reward of her Our doctors owed their reputation regratuitous cures, as far as their skill caus extended. Many a time did they poor persons who had ruined ther ing all that they had to the igno-entless Persian doctors, who a left them worse than they were at first. we reflect upon the effect that a restoraof health, free of expense, must have upon friends of the poor, who before only saw and death before them, we shall not be

and experience. In view of such a course, a Mohammedan Seyed or descendant of the prophet, once asked me if it was not written in the gospels, that God "maketh his sun to shine on the evil and on the good, and sender the rain on the just and on the unjust;" and whether it was not in accordance with this example, that we had come to this country to do good freely to all. It is by doing good without and some formal in the good and good freely to all. It is by doing good without and contained the first of all lets by doing good without and on the good and sender the rain on the just and on the unjust;" and sender the rain of such articles; but, for such a conclusion of such articles; but, for such articles; and, could be arrayed against this custom as it is now in New England against this custom as it is now in New England against this custom as it is now in New England against this custom as it is now in New England against this custom as it is now in New England against this custom as it is now in

expecting a reward that we must let our light 3. "What is the comparative pleasure or

prospect of success between laboring among a nominal Christian people (like the Nestorians and Armenians) and a heathen community, (like the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains and the Zoolahs of Africa?")

and the Zoolahs of Africa?")
Each situation has its peculiar trials; and the difficulties in each are quite too formidable to be overcome by mere human agency. Resting then upon the promises of God, and the aid of the Holy Spirit, as our only ground the aid of the Holy Spirit, as our only ground of hope, we may enjoy happiness proportioned to our own faithfulness; to our fervent love to Christ and his cause, and our childlike confidence in Him, in whatever portion of his vine-yard we are placed. While I feel a preference to this field, the Christian who is laboring in to this field, the Christian who is laboring in India, in Africa or the Isles of the Pacific, may experience an equal attachment to his work. Thus, a missionary to our western Indians, while on a visit to his native State, while on a visit to his native State, said in a public meeting; "When I first left home it was a great trial to me to part with all my dear friends, but after laboring years among the poor Indians, it was a far greater trial to part with them, when duty compelled me to leave them only for a short time, than it was to part with the friends of, my youth without expecting to meet the angain."

expecting to meet then again."

The prospect of success, in a work which depends so entirely upon the blessing of God, is difficult to be foreseen. The missionary, of all others, must walk by faith, and not by sight. Perhaps, as a general rule, it may be estimated by the facilities of bringing the greatest amount of truth to bear upon the understanding and conscience; but these facilities may be suddenly increased or diminished, and thus the whole aspect of the missionary's prospect changed by the providence of God. What could have been more discouraging than the situation of the first Moravian missionaries to Greenland? But see how the San of Righteousness is now pouring his cheering beams upon that dark and dreary land, where a century ago the mind of the roaming savage was more cold and barren than the ice-bound shores they inhabited. What has God not wrought in many of the South Sea Islands, where for years the mis sions struggled hard for an existence. In the Sandwich Islands we all know how the way of the Lord was prepared for the introduction of the gospel, and I hope that a similar state of

things may be growing up among the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains. • Perhaps the very grossness of the errors in which those nations were sunk, may have paved the way for the spread of truth. If that be the case, we may expect a hard struggle among those nominal Christians whose errors are cloaked under the truth, while the heart is promised aid of the Holy Spirit, we are sure of success. Even now that aid is in a measure vouchsafed, and a few mercy drops are falling upon Constantinople, Smyrna, Nicomedia and Broosa, where there has been much opposition from the clergy. O, for showers of divine grace to descend upon the Nestorian church, that she may be made white in the blood of the Lamb, that her light may irradiate the darkness of Mohammetan delaying around her. The hope of making the fallen churches of the east, instrumental in diffusing gospel light among the millions of Mohammedans, is one linportant mouter for substances little and them. In their present state, they only hinder that object by their unhallowed exa-

Yours very truly,

Cause of Peace.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. I. ITS OBJECT.

The Constitution of our Society restricts us to the single object of international war; and we endeavored years ago "to guard the community against confounding the cause of peace with foreign topics. Our object is to prevent war; and we do not feel ourselves, as a Soci-ety, required or permitted to agitate the much vexed question, whether civil government has a right in any case to take the life of its own subjects. This point we do not regard as coming within our province, but leave our members, on this, just as upon any other point in politics, morals or religion, to think as they please, without feeling as a Society any re-

please, without spousibility for their opinions."

[Ninth Rep. p. II. "Our sole object is the "Our sole object is the peace of NATIONS; and we hold ourselves responsible for nothing beyond this single purpose. We seek only to prevent war; but war is not a quarrel between r strife in families or churches; astising his children, or a teachof all manner of sickness; and as the er his pupils; not a magistrate punishing a criminal legally sentenced to the prison or the gallows; not a government suppressing mobs or insurrections with the sword of civil author-ity; not an individual resisting unto death a highway robber, or a midnight assassin. On such points the cause of peace, like that of temperance, leaves its friends to think as they please, without calling them to account, or olding itself accountable, for their opinions, holding itself accountable, for their opinions. With such topics we have nothing to do as promoters of peace between nations. Our whole object is the abolition of war; and war is a conflict of sarioss by force. We are concerned only with contests in which the parties are nations, and the instrument of contention, force or violence unto death; but in the case of a parent and his children, of a teacher and his until of a traveller and a highway, where of upils, of a traveller and a highway robber, of government and a crimical, a mob, or a bo of insurgents, is there a conflict by such an No; it is an affair strument between nations? between individuals, or between government and its own subjects; relations with which the cause of peace, strictly understood, has noth-ing to do."—Tenth Rep. p. 7.

In one of our tracts we stereotyped the same

All the social relations of mankind may be reduced to three classes;-the relation viduals to one another; the relation of individuals to society, of citizens to government; and the relation of one society or government to another. The principles of peace are appli-cable to all these relations; but the cause of peace is concerned only with the intercourse of governments, and aims merely to prevent war

prised at the rapid manner in which the utation of our doctors spread." (Morier's and Journey to Persia. 4to. ed. p. 52.)
The foregoing account which I first saw, on present visit to Tabreez, was written near and food; but, in the cause of temperance, they are restricted to the use of alcoholic or intoxical and it folly accords with my own views. between nations.

but conflict between governments alone; and out conflict between governments alone; and neither a parent or teacher chastising his child or his pupil, nor a father defending his family against the midnight assassin, nor a traveller resisting the highway robber, nor a ruler inflicting the penalties of law upon a criminal, can properly be called war, both because in most of these cases there is really no conflict, and because the parties in them all are either individuals, or government and invividuals. individuals, or government and individuals, not nations alone. The cause of peace is not encumbered with such cases, but confines itself single object of abolishing the custom of international war.'

II. ITS PRINCIPLES.

There is some diversity of views among our own members; but such diversity we cheer-fully tolerate, and discard the Procrustean maxim of forcing everybody into exact coinci-dence with ourselves on all points. We apply no tests, and demand no pledging, but insist merely on co-operation in the use of appropriate and indispensable means for the accomplish-ment of our object. In one of our tracts we say, " if perfect identity of views were necessary to concert of action, there could be no such concert in any cause. Such identity does not exist in the cause of temperance or anti-slavery, of Bibles, tracts, or education, in any enterprise of benevolence or reform. is all the similarity of views requisite to union of efforts; and it would be easy to find among the friends of peace, a platform of common principles sufficiently broad for them all to stand upon, and work together in consistent,

effective co-operation. We all regard war as a mass of evils; as one of the worst scourges, if not the very worst, that ever smote our world; as extreme-ly pernicious in all its appropriate influences n the temporal and the spiritual interests of nankind.—2. We hold war to be morally wrong; wrong in its origin, in its principles, in its motives, in its means, and all its legitimate results, as a crying offence against God, and the third all of a grant of the chief and of all open and the chief and of all open and the chief and of all open and the chief all all open and the ch war impossible without deep criminality on one side, if not on both, and sure in its progress to involve both parties in a series of the worst crimes; for every war, however begun, is prosecuted on each side with essentially the

as prosecuted on each side with essentially the same feelings, and by the very same deeds.—

4. We agree in our views concerning the moral character of nearly all the wars that have ever occurred. We unite in condemning every war of pride or jealousy, of avarice or ambition, of revenge, prevention, or redress; and few, if any other wars can be found on the ew, if any other wars can be pages of secular history.—5. Even wars called defensive, not a few of us regard as in all cases contrary to the gospel, and none of us allow them except as a last resort for the preservation of life; for, if any other expedient, any amount of injury short of our own de-struction, will suffice, the lowest views of peace would not justify a resort to the sword.

this great cause—the moral character of wars strictly defensive. Even this difference is mainly theoretical; for we unite in condemning most of the wars called defensive, and can find very few that any friend of peace would attempt to justi'y. We may disagree concerning the strict inviolability of human life, on the subect of capital punishments, respecting the ight of the magistrate to use the sword in supressing mobs and insurrections; but these ints form no part of our cause, and is no nore responsible for the views of its friends concerning them, than the cause of temperance s for the religious or political creed of its sup-We are concerned solely with the i these questions belong not to the cause of peace, but to the internal operations of governent, to its treatment of its own subjects.

III. ITS MEASURES.

measures are very simple, and quit rom objection. "Christendom is ou nly field. Our efforts are restricted to co ries blest with the light of revelation, and ou opes will be fully realized, when wars shall ease wherever Christianity prevails.

All our means for the accomplishment of this object are included in a right applicat of the gospel to the intercourse of nations. But communities are composed of individuals; and the pacific influences of the gospel must e brought to bear first upon individuals, in ectifying their views on this subject, and in orming such a public sentiment as shall dis-ard the war-system, and introduce pacific exedients for the adjustment of all international disputes. Public opinion is the grand in-strument; it does more to control Christendom than all her bayonets; and, could it through the civilized world be arrayed against this

merely for the prevention of drunkenness; and, however extensive or important may be the legitimate application of their principles, their cause is concerned with applying them solely to the use of such drinks as will intoxicate.

It is thus with the cause of peace. However extensively applicable its principles may be, we aim, as a society of peacemakers, at the application of them only to the conduct of one nation towards another, and shall accomplish our whole object by persuading them to regulate their intercourse on the pacific principles of the gossel. If it be said that wars merely for the prevention of drunkenness; and, for it is in the power of ministers alone to rev- | enjoy this world, nor anticipate the next with rosa our whole object by persuading them to regulate their intercourse on the pacific prindicular their intercourse of the gospel. If it be said that wars can never cease so long as capital punishments of disgrace the statute books of Christendom, and strife continues among individuals, families, and churches, we reply that tea, and coffee, and tobacco, and theatres, and gaming-houses, are all so many incentives to intemperance, yet no one deems it any part of the temperance cause to meddle with such things.

This singleness of aim excludes a variety of objects which have sometimes been attributed to take firm hold of his promises, and found them precious. I now rejoice to be entirely at his disposal. I fully believe that he disposal. I fully believe that he weakness of human nastrife continues among individuals, families, and churches, we reply that tea, and coffee, and tobacco, and theatres, and gaming-houses, are all so many incentives to intemperance, yet no one deems it any part of the temperance cause to meddle with such things.

This singleness of intercourse of nations, and our sole object the prevention of international wars, then we have as friends of peace, nothing to the cause of peace. If our only province is their care in the principles of peace; and they should all examine through them as solect the universal prevalence, and hold forth before the world know what they think concerning the incompatibility of war with their reliation to the cause of peace, and hold forth before the whole world the light of their objects which have sometimes been attributed to take firm hold of his promises, and found them precious. I now rejoice to be entirely at the intercourse of nations, and our sole object the prevention of international wars, then we have as friends of peace, nothing to do with capital punishments, or the right of personal self-defence, or the question of discarding all physical force from the government of states, schools, and families. We go merely against war; and war is a "contest by force between nations." It is not only conflict unto death, but conflict between governments alone; and vomen. They mould the character of the world.—5. Still more do we rely on women. They mould the character of the volunt; and, if they will forse the principles of women. They mould the character of the young; and, if they will infuse the principles of peace into every mind under their care, wars live as usefully and die as happily as she did. peace into every mind under their care, wars must of necessity cease with the very next generation.—6. The formation of peace soci-

> We insist on the necessity of means. God accomplishes no ends without them; and the means of his own appointment are just as necessary for the spread of peace as for the conversion of the world. Only such means we aim to use; and we would fain keep at work in this cause a system of operations very like those in the temperance reform. Agents, and tracts, and periodicals, and other instrumentalities must be employed on a large scale; and these will require, not so much money as the leading enterprises of Christian benevolence, but far more than most persons suppose. It would cost some \$5,000 to put a single tract, at one cent spicce, in every family of New England alone, and about \$30,000 for the whole countained. try, besides a still larger sum to sustain such other instrumentalities as the cause demands. These funds must come, if at all, from the pro-These funds must come, if at an, from the pro-fessed friends of peace; and the Christian com-munity ought to form plans and habits of reg-ularly contributing to this cause, as to kindred enterprises of benevolence and reform."
>
> These extracts from our standard publica-

eties we do not urge; but wherever is found a degree of intelligence and interest sufficient to sustain them well, we would encourage a sim-

tions will enable the community to themselves of the American Peace Society. The field it covers, must be occupied by some ody; and it lies with the Christian public to whether it shall be occupied by ation like ours, or be left to pass into the design, and make it a crusade against all hu-man governments, including the Christian church and ministry. Now is the time for them to decide the question by rallying in sup-port of the cause under the banners of a national society which has for years been steadlly earning more and more of public favor and

GEO. C. BECKWITH, Cor. Sec. A. P. S. Boston, Oct. 24, 1838.

All religious papers are requested, as a special favor to insert the above.

Obituary.

NANCY SCALES. Mrs. Nancy B. Scales, wife of Rev. Jacob S. of Henniker, N. H. was born Oct. 14, 1795,

was the third daughter and the sixth of ten chil-

was the third adaptive and the sixth of ten end-dren of Aaron and Phebe Beeman. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, but their children were all born at North Bridgeton, Maine, where the parents still live. Nancy was the first of all her father's family to propose making a profes sion of religion; but her two older sisters were received into the church when she was, and her father and mother and all their surviving children, with their husbands and wives, have since made a credible profession. Two broth-ers are deacons, and the other having received 6. We think, also, that nations ought, like individuals, to regulate their intercourse by the gospel; and we have only to ascertain and apply its principles.—7. Such an application of the gospel to international intercourse constitutes the sum of all the means we would employ in the cause of peace.—8. We believe, too, that war can be banished entirely from Christian nations: but we think specific means Christian nations; but we think specine means indispensable for the purpose, and the use of them incumbent on all the inhabitants of Christendom, especially on the professed disciples of the Prince of Peace.

We differ, then, only on a single point of this great appearance of the professions of the professions. As far back as I can recollect having any idea of another world, I felt anxious about my future state. At times the horrors of hell would stare me in the face, and ofession, she remarks: with increased anxiety I endeavored to secure an inheritance of eternal life. My ideas of the office and merits of the Redeemer were very imperfect, and my ignorance of the doctrines of the Gospel very great. Several years before I made a public profession of religion, in Nov. 1811, I was unusually affected in nn Nov. 1911, I was unusuany anected in reading the life of a young convert by the name of Rogers, I believe. I do not retain much of the contents of the book, but the effect it produced on my mind I well remember. Ghe night in particular, I was deeply affected with a sense of my sinfulness and unworthiness; felt that I was at the footstool of a soverein God without strength, and wholly unable ness; felt that I was at the footstool of a sov ereign God without strength, and wholly unable to help myself. My supplications for divine grace were very urgent. While looking God for assistance, I thought I saw his mighty arm extended for my relief. I While looking to composed, and had hope in pardoning mercy. When I experienced a renovating change, God only knows. I humbly trust I have experienced the blessedness of those whose sins are forgiven, and been led forward from one step to given, and been led forward from one step to another by the Holy Spirit of God." In another letter written about the same time, she remarks: "I have said and thought that I should be willing to go to India, if circumstances indicated that to be my duty; but there are other fields that need laborers, and I am willing to go anywhere if I can be useful. When contemplating the character of distinguishing the charac contemplating the character of dis guished females, eminent for piety and useful guished females, emment for piety and usernness, I have wept many a time to think what I
was; so different from what I wished to be.
But I have been trying to learn the hardest of all
lessons, acquiescence in the will of God. I do
feel a filial confidence in the Almighty parent,
and trust that he will supply all my need."
After she was confined to her bed, she said:
"I wish to dictate a few lines to be communi-I wish to dictate a few lines to he communi-

cated to the church. I have wished that the cated to the church. I have wished that the church might live nearer to God. They who follow Christ afar off, lose their enjoyment of religion, and expose themselves to temptation, and to every sin. They fail also of the preparation for that day when flesh and heart shall fail. I think that half way religion is only an embarrassment, not permitting one to

She requested her husband to pay \$100, to the A. B. C. F. M. that her example might aid the cause. She died of pulmonary consump-tion, Oct. 20th, aged forty-three. In life she was conscientiously upright, and devoted to every good work. In sickness and death perfectly composed and full of faith, having a desire to composed and full of faith, having a desire to depart and be with Christ. She departed in the midst of her usefulness; her husband, five

ORSAMUS TINKER.

Died in Ashby, Mass., Oct. 13th, 1838, after an illness of five days, Rev. Orsamus Tinker, pastor of the second Congregational church d society in that place, aged 37 years.

Another watchman has failen from the walls of Zion. In the midst of health and usefulness he was sudflenly cut down, leaving his friends and the people of his charge clothed in the habiliments of sorrow. But it is a sorrow not wholly unmixed with joy. From the darkness and gloom in which this melancholy occurrence of God's providingen has shrouled. occurrence of God's providence has shrouded the hopes of surviving friends and relatives, a beam of consolation appears, which brightens the scene, and cheers the mourner's heart. He died rejoicing in the hope of a blessed immor-tality beyond the grave. The doctrines of the gospel which he so zealously and faithfully taught in life, exemplified their sustaining and onsoling power in the trying hour of death. During his short illness he was called to endure most excruciating suffering, yet no doubting, impatient or murmuring words escaped his lips, but all was peaceful confidence, patience and resignation. "I feel," said he, "that it would be just in God if I were to suffer this pain to all eternity. That Saviour whom I have preached to others, has suffered more than this for my salvation, and he alone is now my support, my confidence, and my trust. The rest of heaven will be the sweeter for having known sampthing of pain and official teach." known something of pain and suffering here. Speaking, in allusion to a series of discourses he had lately delivered on the Atonement, he several times exclaimed, "Oh, wonderful! Glorious! Glorious theme! I shall rejoice and bless God through the countless ages of eterni-ty, that I have been permitted to preach such a saving, wonderful, glorious doctrine to my perishing fellow men. I have studied and admired the wisdom, power and benevolence of er, and in the stars of heaven; but when I con-template these attributes as displayed in de-vising and executing the plan of man's redemp-tion, I am lost in admiration and overwhelmed by the greatness and majesty of the subject." On Saturday, the day of his death, he calmly bid adien to his wife and children, whom he most tenderly loved, commending them to that Saviour whom he found so precious to his own soul, assuring them that if faithful unto death, they would soon meet him in heaven to join in es songs of redeening love. In a most affec-mate and tender manner, he bade farewell to a church and people, (many of whom were resent,) then turning from them be said, rk is all done; I am going to die; I am go

near, he seemed to lose all thought and con-cern about earthly things, and to be filled with the presence and communion of the Divine Comforter. On being asked if he had not something more to say to those around him, he replied, "tell them all to be faithful Christo love and serve the Saviour .- I am too ear heaven to return again to earth to converse with you now.'

His faith and confidence were unwavering to the last. No cloud or doubt darkened his mind, and no fear of death disturbed the peace grim he patiently waited at the portials of heaven till his Lord hid him enter his eternal rest. By this affliction his family are hereaved of a most affectionate companion and friend; his church and people of a prudent and watch ful shepherd, a sincere and faithful messenger of Jesus Christ. To them the loss may seem irreparable. But our heavenly Father has romised to be a protector and friend when arthly helpers fail; and He will guide and mfort the mourning flock, now he has called their leader to his heavenly rest.

Religious.

REVIVAL IN METHUEN, MASS.

METHUEN, Oct. 22, 1838 Mr. Editor,...-Previous to the first of September of last year, some few tokens for good were apparent among us. Several members of the church had been stirred up to fervent prayer for the welfare of Zion, and for the conversion of impenitent men. These, without concert, and without much knowledge of each other's feelings, had prayed to God with unwonted fervor for the revival of his work. There were also persons who had not professed the Christian hope, who had begun to feel somewhat interested in the subject of religion. Though none as yet presented themselves as inquirers, yet so prevalent was the feeling referred to, that a considerable seriousness and solemnity was apparent in our Sabbath-day services.

Nothing like deep seriousness, however, was manifested, till the beginning of September. Then, on the evening of the lirst Sabbath of the month, in the monthly concert for Missions, and near the close of the meeting, a few words of earnest exhortation were addressed to the large number of young people who were present. A very deep solemnity evidently reased on the meeting. The Holy Spirit's influence was sindeed present. A the close of the meeting, one young man solicited an interview with the sector for overcasile conversation. Monday evening M. Frazon - Previous to the first of Septem

ing, one young man solicited an interview with the pastor for personal conversation. Monday evening was agreed upon for the purpose, and the young man in question was found free to acknowledge, that he felt that religion had claims upon his per-sonal efforts that had not yet been met. In a word, he was deeply interested in the welfare of his soul.
The next Monday evening was publicly appointed
for religious conversation, instruction, and prayer,
and such as were desirous of conversing with the The next week the meeting was increased by one Whole No. 1192.

ten persons presented themselves as inquirers after the way to heaven; several of whom had begun to rejoice in hope. Sometime before the close of Octothe number that attended this meeting had be come so great, that the pastor's study, in which the net, could no longer accommodate them; and it became necessary to remove the meeting to the vestry. From this time till late in the spring, the result, from an time in the spring, the meeting for inquiry was rarely attended by fewer than forty persons, and sometimes the number was much greater. And at the time when the number that attended the meeting referred to was the greatest, it was found that a large proportion of all who were present were rejoicing in hope, having, some within a few days, and others within a few weeks, otherwell the interface of the second contribution of the interface of the second contribution of the second contributi

were present were rejoicing in hope, having, some within a few days, and others within a few weeks, obtained the joy of pardoned sin.

The ordinary means of grace have been mainly blessed of God in carrying forward this good work. The preaching of the word, the instructions of the Sabbath-school, the prayer-meeting, and the meeting for religious inquiry and instruction, have all held a place in the instrumentalities which God has been pleased to employ. It was not uncommon for persons to come to the latter class of meetings but little impressed with the weight of eternal things; but the spirit breuthed there, and the deep solemnity of the place, were in several instances blessed of God to the production of impressions, that ere long resulted in thorough conversion. Never, perhaps, in this world, was the presence of God more manifest than in some of these meetings.

The revival has blessed the other evangelical societies in town, to a happy extent. They have abounded in the use of appropriate means for the conversion of men. In addition to the usual means of grace, our Methodist brethren held two protraction meetings, one in the village, and one in the west part of the town, which were elect of God. Days of fasting and prayer were also used of the Hely Spirit for good. But our man reliance has been upon God's blessing on the ordinary means of grace. And we have not trusted him in vain. In the progress of the good work, many a wanderer from God has been reclaimed. Many family altars have been erected; and, a large number of persons pray now, who a little more than a year ago cast off lear and restrained prayer.

Our Sabbath school has been largely blest in the progress of this work. A large number of its members have become hopeful converts; many of whom

rogress of this work. A large number of its have made a profession, but a considerable tion of them have not as yet come forward,

have made a profession, but a considerable proportion of them have not as yet come forward, though they continue to give evidence of picty.

The character of the revival from first to last, has been such as to afford great satisfaction to the intelligent pious Christian. It has been clearly the work of the Almighty Spirit; and such a work, it is believed, that Infide ity and irreligion have found title to gainsay. The feelings of those who have been awakened have been deep and solemn, and their convictions of truth strong and thorough. And so far as is known, nearly all in the congregation with which I laber, who have been strongly awakened, have manifested some degree of hone. The joy of the converts has been calm and sweet, and their attachment to Christ and his cause strady and unwavering. The meetings have been sail and solemn, and multitudes of them have exhibited the clearest evidence of the presence of God. Many and many a time have we been able to say at the close of our meetings, it is good for us to be here. We have hopes of not far from a hundred persons in the congregation, who have come under divine influence the results have been as the private hopes of the presence of the presence in the congregation, who have come under divine influence the gainst here.

sons in the congregation, who have come under di-vine influence since the revival began. Seventy vine influence since the revival began. Seventy persons have been baptized and united with the church. Nearly fifty have also united with the Congregational church by profession, and a considerable number with the Methodists. Our desire and prayer to God is, that those who have appeared and prayer to God is, that those who have appear to obtain the precious faith of Christ among may hold on their way and wax stronger stronger, and that at the great day, it may app that all the subjects of this resistant way of the chosen, and faithful.

In haste, yours, &c. Addison Parker.

chosen, and faithful.

In haste, yours, &c. Addison Parker.

Revival. In Lexington, Ms.

This church, in common with several others in the vicinity, has experienced some special tokens of the Divine layer during the past year. It is a misstake th suppose that because a church or congregation has not been the witness of great excitement, there has been no revival. Some of our churches linve experienced times of refreshing, so noiseless and gradual, that little notice has been taken of the circumstances, except in their own midst. But the fruits of such revivals generally preve the most valuable and lasting. A revival of this steady and gradual kind has been enjoyed in Lexington, which we understand is still going forward. In their letters to the Association, they say, "In February the suggestion was made to the church, to set apart a day for solemn fasting and prayer; and in Match such a season was enjoyed. It was a day of solemn interest, and was blost particularly to Christians, and in some cases to the impendent. Our meetings from that time increased in interest, and soon it became evident that conviction had fastened itself upon the minds of some of the unconverted. In a short time, we were permitted to rejoice over a lew cases of hopeful conversion. And thus on to the necession time, though the instances have never been cases.

A THOUGHTLESS HUSBAND.

One of our pious neighbors, says a correspondent of the "Tract Magazine," had a poor voman working at her house, with whom she ook occasion to converse respecting the salva ion of her soul. The woman appeared much aterested in the conversation, but expressed her regret that she was not able to read. In the course of the day some portions of the New Testament was read to her. "Dear!" said the woman, "what a nice book that is! how I should like to have a copy of it for my husband; he can read, and if you can procure me one, I will pay you a little at a time." "Very well," said the friend, "take this home with you." In the evening she returned to her husband, and showed him the prize. "What is this?" said the man. "A New Testament," "Have you hought it?" Yes."—"Ah! I wish you had not; it is a waste of money. The book is not worth anything." "Quite the contrary," replied the wife; "there are good things in it, I have heard them oyself, and if you will search for them you will find them—they are there." The carnest peraid the woman, "what a nice book that is! self, and if you will search for them you will find them—they are there." The earnest persuasion of his wife prevailed. He opened the book, and providentially the first passage that caught his eye was, "A certain blind man sat by the way-side begging; and hearing a multitude pass by, he asked what it meant; and they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by; and he cried, saying, Jesus, thou son of David, have merey on me!" This was irresistible; the attraction fastened him to the book, and he continued reading for hours; and when he finished for the night he said, "Well, there are good things in it; indeed that book is above all price."

What a hint is this to pious women, whose husbands are not religious? And what a re-buke does it furnish to many professors of the gospel, who have poor ignorant people workgospet, who have low ignorant proper work-ing in their houses, or gardens, or shops, or factories, to whom they have never spoken-a word respecting the salvation of their souls! O, ye disciples of Christ, awake! awake from your lethargy. Put on the spirit of your Mas-ter, and live not unto yourselves, but to him. He marks the cold-hearted indifference with which many treat his blessed service; and he sers with smiles of approbation the fe effort which is made to glorify his name.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1838.

"LICENSE LAW."

We have been not a little surprised at two articles in the "Watchtower," of October 19 and 26, signed "L. W." The first was based article in this paper on the License upon our article in this paper on the Laces-Law. We had said that moral means had ac-complished much good, but that there were men who persisted in the determination to fat-men who persisted in the determination to fatten upon the spoils of the unwary and the irresolute and the abandoned, and coffers, regardless alike of the groans of the dying inebriate, the tears of the famished widow, the cries of naked orphans and the morals of society; that no moral means wo reach such cases, and that we must have the strong arm of the law here, as in other cases of crime and vice. To this, "L. W." ex-claims, "The strong arm of the Law! May heaven grant that its wisdom and salutary exc cution may be in proportion to its strength.
The strong arm of the Law! We want omething strong in these days, for the tide of evil is immense. Indeed, when one considers how much good in moral cases, municipal laws have done in the world; what a simple thing it is for a Christian thing it is for a Christian to go to law; how easy it is to get into the circle, and how hard to t out," &c. &c.; "how noble and how ich honored the character of a public refor-er is:" "we must agree with the Recorder we must agree with mer is;" "we must agree with the Recorder that the arm of the law must be strong; it will be strong enough to introduce the millennium, which the eternal laws of God have connected with the benevolence that prompted and the branches will be as salutary as the tree,"

In the review of Rev. Mr. Abbott's address on the License Law, "L. W." after complain-ing of the theology of the address, gives us the seventh "source of a thinking man's doubts,"
"whether the Bible justifies these new measures. Even Mr. Abbott's lecture, to some minds, may hardly sound like the language what the law could not do in the was weak through the flesh, &c. &c. The arrent doctrine is, 'In what the gospel could current doctrine is, not do in that it was weak through th of rum, the strong arm of the Law mus accomplish.' Some persons are perverse enough to think this sounds not quite evangel-

We say again, it was with surprise, and we determined to let them pass without notice; but since the Courier and other papers have in-troduced to their columns a large part of one of the articles and announced the author to be Rev. L. Withington, which he suffers to remain ur contradicted, we feel called upon, most reluc-tantly, to counteract the sad influence of those articles. We feel that the character of this paper is somewhat involved, when sentiments ced as we supposed in aid of virtue and philanthropy, in support of a legal protecti against vice and crime, against poverty, wretch-edness and woes unutterable, should receive at the hands of one, we have so long been accustomed to respect, nothing but a caustic, satiri-cal notice. We will not impeach Mr. W's motives. We would add to, rather than take He dissents from us most important matter. The question is, Law or no Law. His "doubts" are the "doubts" of D. L. Gibbens and others, but the influence is widely different; the one being a minister of the gospel, the others rum-makers and sellers. He has seen fit to object to our position, and or must meet him.

Our position is, that we must have law to

reach and control men who cannot be reache and controlled by "moral means;" using th The gospel is a moral means; so is statute law Information, light, love, persuasion, are mora means; so is law. The first is sufficient for The last compels obedience, where the first could not induce it, or punishes for the disobedience. Our Constitution and laws cherish instructions in piety, religion and morality," "wisdom and knowledge," as the great mora means, but, do not withhold the ultimate, the strong aid of law to do by force what they fai to accomplish by entreaty and warning. Our laws against murder, robbery, larceny, frauds, lasciviousness, obscene language, drunkenness, even the new license law, and all others against crime and vice, are designed to afford a reme dy against the outrages of bad men; men who are not sufficiently influenced and restrained by the power of moral means and principles. To intimate that such laws, "municipal laws in moral cases," have not done much good; or to be "doubtful whether the Bible justifies such new (!!!) measures;" must recommend our old friend to a membership in the

our old friend to a membership in the "Non-resistance Society;" he outwrites Wright.

We can find statutes cherishing and sustain-ing all of the ten commandments. Does Mr.,
W. doubt the propriety of them? Shall we strike them from their statute dress and power because the sublime originals are found in "Exodus?" Would he have us repeal the Sabbath laws, because "rights (Districtions") Sabbath laws, because "pious Christians," (did he intend to sneer?) wished and endeave the law observed? What does he think of the statutes in favor of marriage and against the violations of the marriage contract; are they "municipal laws in moral cases," which do so little good that he would abolish them and trust to 'moral means.' the address he could make, the prayer and the wine? If he would not repeal the laws which protect us against crime and which preserve our morals, why should be repeal this law which prepages to remove a most fruitful which proposes to remove a most fruitful source and occasion of crime and all manner of

Again; "the honored character of a public reformer;" the "pious Christians who are pleased with prohibiting the sale of intoxica-ting liquors." We regret these remarks exting liquors." We regret these remarks exceedingly in their present connection. They stand in connection with the cause of temperance and the law. Drs. Edwards, Hewett, Beecher, Pierce, Humphrey, Messrs. Pierpont, Tappan, Delevan, Sargent, Warren, Grant, and others, are the reformers in this matter, and Dr. Edwards is eminently the projector. and others, are the reformers in this matter, and Dr. Edwards is eminently the projector and advocate of prohibitory law, as may be seen by his "thinking man's" arguments, not "doubts," promulgated to the world several years since, which laid the foundation for rethe "doubts" of most "thinking and which has contributed in a great men," and which has contributed in a great degree to the enactment of the new law. Does he intend to cast reproach or suspicion upon such men? TPON THOSE MEN? The exultation manifested among the op-posers of this law at this unexpected aid,

The exultation manifested among the opposers of this law at this unexpected aid, should lead our friend to enquire, if he has thrown his influence into the right scale; and the question put by "O. B. to his friend Smith," may not be inaptly put again; are you willing that it shall be said of you, that in this great moral enterprise, you were on the wrong side? the influence of your name, profession and pen, were enlisted organizate? and pen, were enlisted against it

lession and pen, were consider against the We had not a moral or religious man to lose in this crisis—and especially a minister—and although it may be too late to change the influence of his sentiments at the polls, we hope Mr. W. will set the matter right before the public, that wisdom, virtue and philanthropy may as heretofore, find in him an unwavering friend and advocate.

SHALL WE HAVE ANY LAW?

We have said much upon the new law. We have felt much and deeply upon the subject. difficulty in getting up as many schools as the mis-

Could we reach the ear of every moral and reer of truth and righteousness, every friend of bumanity, we would fill it with the supplications of thousands of wives and mothers and children, to go to the polls on Monday next, in their behalf, and secure to them the proffered

boon. The storm with them has been long and black; their happiness, security and hopes have long been the sport of these fiery waters; shipwrecked, overwhelmed and exhausted, they see the bow of promise in this law; but they still hear the howling winds, the distant thunder, the cries of breakers ahead, and to you, as Heaven's messengers in their behalf, they look for help and deliverance. Here is their LIFE-BOAT. For them we plead. Come to the rescue. Give one day for them, for morality and your country. Go early-stay late-" Be sober, be vigilant," so that ' with well-doing, ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men

But suppose the law is repealed. Are we to have no law on the subject? Shall we go back to the "dark ages," and let every and any body sell? let dram-sellers come in upon us like the frogs and locusts of Egypt? Shall we have no protection? Must we give up our sons and our daughters, our lands, our food apparel, reputation, all, to be the prey of this traffic? Must we wait, till, Pharoah-like, sev en judgments shall goad us to thrust out the evil? The rum-seller is opposed to the ground taken by some, that we had better have no law than the old. Without the old law he would have no monopoly; the business would be hardly worth pursuing; his losses would be more than his gains under the competition of trade. He wishes the old License Law, and proposes to re-enact it.

Will the old law answer? Are you willing o try it again? We have tested that law by long and direful experience. It failed to ren edy the evil. Intemperance has filled our pohouses and prisons; desolated our fair fields and destroyed the peace and hopes of thousands, annually, in spite of the old law, and notwithstanding the vast efforts of temperance men and the "glorious results of the cause of temperance." Shall we have no law on the the subject? shall we have the old law? or will you go to the polls, and say by your vote, that we will try the new?

We have done, Our friends will not require of us an excuse for occupying so much of our paper upon this interesting and important question. We esteem the law as a most precious one. We regard the question as of great moral influence; the election one of uncomm importance; and if we shall have contributed in any degree to awaken the community to the crisis, we shall rejoice. The morals of the community, our religious institutions, and the salvation of souls, are involved; "Be ye therefore sober and watch unto prayer."

FOREIGN MISSIONS. INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

PEDANG.—The population consists principally of Europeans, Malays, Nias, Chinese and Hindoos. Of Europeans, there are about 60 families, nearly all merchants or officers of government; of Chinese, 1000 souls, mechanics or traders; of Hindoos, about 1000: of Nias, from 1000 to 1500, brought from Nias as slaves, freed after the expiration of a few years; of merce; three or four missionaries might be advanageously employed here. A Dutch church is built, and worship regularly held; congregation about 150. A public school of more than 100 pupils is established; the girls are taught in private female schools.

NATAL .- The natives amount to 2000 or 3000; mixture of Malays and Battas. Its native trade is considerable, and government is increasing its facilities. It is a central spot, where a minister of the gospel might find much to do for the honor of God.

A BATTA CHIEF .- On his arms he wore two ivory rings; one at the wrists, and one above the elbows. All the borders of his clothes were ornamented with white and red beads, and little tassels. He spoke very little Malay; solicited a flask of gin; and had become fond of it, through the urgency of an officer, who had put it to his mouth, while he vet

The Batta deity .- He does nothing but sleep, though once a year he eats. Then, his head is anointed with perfumes, music plays, his attendants surround him, and the feast is continued seven days. He has three sons who go mit the government mostly however to subordinate deities, who are divided into three classes, one having in charge the affairs of heaven, another, the affairs of earth, and the third, the affairs of the region below the earth. These inferior spirits are a source of constant disturbance to the minds of the Battas.

Face of the country .- Along the southwestern coast of Sumatra, are two or three ranges of mountains, running parallel with the coast sometimes at the distance of 40 or 50 miles; many of the peaks are from 10,000 to 14,000 feet high. Beyond the mountainous range lie the cultivated Malayan countries. The vegetation is heavy. Many small rivers run down the ocean from the mountains.

MANDELING.-This district was overrun by the Malay Mohammedans about 20 years ago, and afterwards completely subdued. The pretext was, to proselyte the Battas to Mohammedism. Three years since, the Dutch were invited to come to the assistance of the oppressed people, and relief was afforded them. The district consists of wide plains, studded with villages and cultivated fields, bearing evident marks of fertility, plenty, and a large population. Saninggo, the residence of the chief civil officer on this part of the Island, is the centre of numerous villages, and presents many inducements as a mission ary station; the climate healthy, and the people many

Character of the Battas .- The Dutch resider thus describes them: "They are the most docile and easy to be led of any in the world; mild in their dispositions, friendly, and very little attached to their terrible superstitions." "You see the roads they have been making through the country. If at one of the monthly meetings of the chiefs, I were to tell them to plant those hills with coffee, they would immediately be covered. None that I have ever seen, are so likely to adopt the Christian religion, with a little labor." The Resident, is a Roman Catholic; and a Catholic priest has lately gone to Sumatra.

MAHRATTAS. Schools -Very little difficulty is found in intro ducing Christian books into the schools; and the teachers are generally of respectable qualifications except that they are heathens. There is now little

igious man in this Commonwealth, every lov- ing them instructed by teachers, qualified in the gov- the Armenians, carried on wholly by native instru ernment schools. A great change has taken place in the public mind in regard to female education, at first, scarcely a girl of respectable caste, could be induced to enter a mission family as a boarder; now, applica tions are made in behalf of more girls than can be re-

Contributions of British Residents - There has been liberal, since the late curtailment of the allowance made to the mission by the Board. 'The ladies at the station subscribed 48 rupees per month to sustain the female boarding school, beside making a donation of 224 rupees. The gentlemen subscribed 1000 rupees in donations; increased at Nassik to 1,130; and beside this, 1,300 rupees were subscribed at

A Missionary trial .- Mr. Baggs and his wife have buried both their children; one, four years old; the other one year, within two days of each other; and thus in the holy providence of God, are left

SIAM.

Languages.-The acquisition of the Chinese and Sinmese languages, so as to speak or write either, with purity or freedom is a herculean work, and demands long, constant, and patient application. Among all the languages spoken on earth, probably there no one so difficult as the Chinese; and in the study of the Siamese, there are few and very slender helps.

Translations .- To make a literal and intelligible ranslation of the Scriptures in a heathen tongue, is more difficult than any service devolved on a mission ary, and requires more time and care than any other

Teaching .- Mrs. Bradley has a small, but very ineresting school; Doct. Bradley has under his care six pupils in English; two of them young noblemen; and Mrs. B. also instructs six promising lads in English: his is done, in the evening, and at the urgent request of the papils themselves.

Tracts -293.615 Singuese tracts were distribute during 1837. Great eagerness has been manifested from the first, by the Siamese to get books. The priests have an insatiable desire for them; not to read them, nor to destroy them, but to store them up. Some however manifest an unusual desire to know what they contain; and not only read them with care but come to the missionaries to "know what the things mean."

Readers .- The Siamese are more of a reading people, than the Chinese who live among them; probably more so than the most favored communities of China. About one in six of Siamese males above I years of age, can read intelligently, and one in forty of the females. And, such being the fact, Sam opens a wide and inviting field for the press. The proportion of Chinese readers in China itself is far less.

Dispensary .- The number of patients applying for aid the past year, has been smaller by one third than during the two preceding years. But a greater number of interesting cases have occurred; many impo tant surgical operations have been performed with complete success, and a large amount of disease has been radically cured.

Tah Cheen River .- A pleasant stream; the banks generally cleared; cane plantations, tall and thrifty; gardens of plantains; orchards of cocoa nuts and beetle nuts, and occasional paddy fields, make up a various and delightful scenery. Several importan missionary posts may be established on this river without any hindrances from government, and with the fairest prospect of success. O when will the churches of our country, come forward with the re quisite zeal and liberality, to occupy these inviting stations in the heart of Satan's kingdom! Instead of detaining one missionary a siegle hundred should be sent forth without delay.

SINGAPORE.

The Malay Language.-Though one of the moimple languages of the East, it is still true, that it will require years of study, to be able to read, speak, and write it with ease and accuracy. Those engag ed in the study of it have found it much more difficult than they had anticipated.

Schools .- 21 boys were received into the scho during the year; the number remaining at the end of the year was 18. The progress of the boys has been highly encouraging. This is decidedly the most important department of labor connected with the

Preaching .- Leang Afa has preached regularly o Sabbath morning, but it is feared that little or no good has been done. The hopes indulged of his success have been disappointed. Perhaps a preacher of ore animation, and one who should prepare himself more thoroughly for the labor, would prove mor successful. Three individuals have expressed a wish to profess Christianity; it is feared that only one of there is danger of this. them knows what Christianity is.

SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.

rusalem was visited by the cholera, and 400 were carried off in the space of three or four weeks. The consternation of the people was great. The missionary circle were mercifully preserved, and devoted as an enterprise is new. their whole attention to the sick and afflicted. Nearly all to whom they gave medicine, recovered. Spiritual instruction was given at the same time; and respectful and thankful attention was paid to it by the sick, the dying, their friends and neighbors. Thus the acquaintance of the missionaries was extended.

Preaching .- Arrangements were made in September, for Arabic preaching. About twenty, on an average, have since attended. Striking visible results have not been witnessed. Some are increasing in the knowledge of divine truth. Special divine hafluence, however, has not been enjoyed. Not the slightest opposition from any quarter has been experienced; and there is much encouragement, on the

Schools .- The boy's school is increasingly popuar, and numerous applications for admission are by necessity refused. Another, as large as this, might soon and easily be collected, were there means for sustaining it. It makes a favorable impression on unity; brings parents to the Arabic preaching; and opens their houses to the visits of the missionaries. The average number of the female school, Christian girls could now be collected without diffi-

probably sign the pledge.

Enlarged Operations .- A very inviting field of school. mong the mountains of Nablous and Nazareth. Even the Holy Scriptures, and other religious publications. CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nicomedia, 50 or 60 miles southeast of C., a the difficulty of obtaining domestics whose influ-

wonderful work of the Lord is going forward among lence on children is good. Go into our schools ments. A little fraternity of 16 enlightened Christians meet daily for studying the Scriptures, and planning for the good of their countrymen. Origin of the Work .- Six or seven years ago

o d formall

Mr. Goodell, on his way to Broosa, passed through Nicomedia; while there he visited the Armenian church, conversed with one of the priests, and left some books. Among them was the "Dairyman's Daughter," in the Armeno-Turkish language, from our press at Malta; the reading of this, opened the mind of another priest, and led him to search for the truth, which he seems to have found. That priest, and another, now enlightened and truly devout, have since removed to Constantinople, and are associated as the only priests in one of the Armenian churches of the city. A more extended account of this matter is sed in the next number.

Total receipts of the Board from August 1st to September 30, (two months) \$26,870,60; besides sundry donations in clothing. RECENT FOREIGN MISSIONARY INTELLI-

GENCE.

At CONSTANTINOPLE, the work of the Lord eems to be steadily advancing among the Armenians The revival continues at ODESSA, and unusual interest on religious subjects is indicated in other places.

The station at ARGOS in Greece is to be discontinued, because of the peculiarly unfavorable state of the population. There is a great demand for books at ATHENS, notwithstanding the opposition of ecclesiastics.

Preaching is continued. The chaplain of the soldier is among the hearers, and seems desirous to learn the truth, that he may communicate it to others. The Archbishop of EPHESUS has caused the Scripures, and other books published by the missionaries, to be burnt in his diocese. In other quarters the same

disposition is manifested. The labors of Mr. Graves among the MAHRATTAS have lately been more blessed than in all his previous

residence in India. The Sandwich Islands, particularly Hawatt, are signally favored with the effusions of the Holy Spirit. May the hundreds of hopeful conversions prove gen-

The prospects of the OREGON mission in all its departments, appear as promising as ever. The PONDERAGS express a strong desire, that a missionary may be sent among them.

BOSTON MATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Maternal Associations connected with the o hodox congregational churches in this city, held their annual meeting at Park street vestry, on Wednesday, the 31st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. Although the weather was unfavorable and there was two public lectures. at the same hour, which took off many mothers and children, yet there was a goodly number present. Reports were received from seven Associations. Five of these reported 860 members .- 226 mothers and 634 children. Two mothers and four children have been removed by death. Of the children connected with these Associations, many have been hopefully converted during the past year, viz: three have been received to Park street Church-in Salem street, four have already made a public profession, and eight others stand propounded,-and in Union Church Association, Essex street, several have publicly professed their faith in Christ; four are studying for the ministry, and one is a practising physician at the Rev. Mr. Boies, in addressing the mothers, said,

In the reports now read, there is much to encourage and to hamble you; but there seems to be an unabated confidence in Maternal Associations. And perhaps there is no inquiry more appropriate to this on, than how these associatious can be made most effectual in accomplishing the objects they have in view; the salvation of the children? This is among the most solemn inquiries that can be addressed to a mother. It takes hold upon not only the Christian, but also the sympathetic feelings.

The Maternal Association is eminently calculated to call the attention of the mother to the great duty of training up her younger children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. It keeps the attention to specific parts of duty. It furnishes instruction also to e mothers who are anxious to perform faithfully maternal duties. Books have been prepared, and facts spread out before you, and they furnish the Maternal Association a sort of circulating library on the subject. A blessing has often descended on account of this associated effort. United prayer is effectual prayer. But why should the interest in the Maternal Association decline? There are several reasons who

1. The novelty of these Associations has ceased Many enter with great zeal into a new enterprize; but when it becomes familiar, and the path becomes plain Christian duty, how many lose their interest. Many Chrstians seem to be interested only so far 2. Another reason why the interest in these Asso-

iations may decline, is, that the responsibility of making them profitable, has so long rested on n few. Many go merely to get good themselves. But all should go endeavoring to exert a personal influence, to give interest to these meetings; and they should collect facts for this purpose.

3. There is a disposition, at the present time i the church, and it extends to the Maternal Association,-not to have the " patience of hope." If they do not see the immediate effects, they lose the spirit of life and encouragement which is essential to success But in the natural world-in all God's works, there is a gradual progress; and the mother must not think that her labor is vain, if she does not immediately se the results of her efforts. After the heart that so often beats with maternal solicitude is cold in death, her child may be sanctified.

4. Another fact that has an influence to check parental effort, is, our children have been placed in the sabbath School, and the mother has too often felt that the Sabbath School has taken her children from her watch and care. Many have felt that there wa in charge of Miss Tilden, does not exceed ten; it not the same necessity now for their efforts. But if is thought best to confine it to about this number. parents lose, in any degree, their interest in the reli-The scholars are chiefly Moslems. A school of gious instruction of their children, they will see the effect of it, in seeing their children losing their respect for them and for their instructions. We ought to feel Temperance.—Eight men and three women have a two-fold anxiety in consequence of the Sabbath oledged themselves to total abstinence. Four of these School, because our children, if living in sin, are resistvere previously hard drinkers. The effects are most ing these additional means for their salvation. Every happy, for they are religiously faithful to their pledge, time the child goes to the Sabbath School, the prayer and are regular hearers of the gospel. Others are favorably considering the subject, and will, ere long, child returns home, she should endeavor to impress the instructions that have been communicated at th

assionary labor is open in the Christian villages As to the necessity of being active in your care for your children, look around and see to what the priests in those villages earnestly solicit copies of they are exposed. In no place have I seen greater temptations for the young than in this city. How many things to harden their consciences. Look at

where the children are constantly tasked and urged on in the acquisition of intellectual education. Unless a constant effort is made, the minds of the young will become wholly immersed in this world.

A great deal can be done by Christian mothers. An interesting fact can be gathered from the Bible on this subject. You have often been perplexed that such emi nent parents as were some of those whose history is recorded in the Scriptures, should have had such bad families; but when you come to look into the history of these families, you find there was not a pious mother. In the case of David, he had a dozen wives and concubines, and one of them, at least, a heathen. When we consider this, we are not surprised at his domestic troubles. But when you come o a Hannah, you find a Samuel for a son; Elizabeth was the mother of a John the Baptist; Salome and Mary were the mothers of several of the apostles, and the mother and grandmother of Timothy were Eunice and Lois.

It is my opinion, that, if every mother should faithfully discharge her duties, there would not be one child, especially not one daughter, that would outlive naternal influence without becoming pious.

Mr. Boies concluded his address by exhorting the

mothers to adopt some means to give a new influence to the meetings of their associations.

Mr. Bullard, happening to be present, made a few remarks to the children, reminding them that they were the children of pious mothers—they were members of these Associations; and, in an important sense, many of them were members of the church. They received the seal of membership, when their parents gave them up to God in baptism; and all that was wanting to make them members of the church in full but it has also been among the most union, was that they should subscribe with their own right hand to be the Lord's.

greatly encourage and quicken all the mothers, in their united and social prayers and consultations for the good of their offspring. What association more appropriate than this for pious mothers? Here they can mingle their tears and earnest petitions over a subject of deepest interest to their hearts. They can mutually encourage and assist each other. They can stimulate each other in cultivating that spirit of piety which is peculiarly the one thing needful in training children for heaven. Why shall not all the others in our churches, become active members of the Maternal Association? ITP

SARBATH EVENING LECTURES

to consider the mincles of the New Testament as furnishing proof of divine authority and inspiration. It is conceded by all that genuine mincles mark the special interposition of God, and afford conclusive proof that those by whom they are wrought, are under immediate divine guidance. The grand question was stated to be this: Did Christ and his apostles performed to the property of the control orm genuine miracles, and have we sufficient evi-lence of the facts? If so, there is no room for con-roversy or doubt concerning the divine authority of

Notice was taken of certain objections to miracles urged by unbelievers; especially of the argument of Mr. Hume, who to save himself the trouble of inves-tigating the proper proofs of facts, assumed the extradinary position that no testimony can be sufficient prove a neiraele. Mr. Hume, (what some, since assed the maracles of the Bib orded in the annals of heather he same ground. To do so a violation of cander and common sense. In various points of view it was shown how sophistical is the reasoning of Mr. Hume, who thus attempts to invalidate the proofs of the New Testament miracles.

The main topic of discourse embraced the direct evidence that the unracles of Christ and his apostles

sight to those born blind and raising the dead, are andeniably miraculous. If the apostles were honest

les is established. The circumstances of the facts.—They were performed in the most public manner, in the presence of multitudes, and open to the accurate and eagle eyed inspection of both friends and foes. Take the case of Christ feeding five thousand men, beside wo-men and children, on five loaves and two fishes; or that of his raising to life the dead son of the widow (Nain: or his own resurrection; and deception on he part of the Apostles, must be pronounced impos ble. The variety of the New Testament minacles hould be considered; their number, and the length f time during which they were wrought, extending through the apostolic age; statements of them were published in the places, and soon after the time of

or occurrence.

3. The admissions of enemies—as of Jewish priests of rulers, of Celsus and Julian. Their admissions, t is true, are indirect, and in a measure implied; but It is true, are indirect, and in measure implied; in they strongly corroborate the genuineness of the New Testament miracles, and establish the divine authori-ty of the book. Besides, into what absurdities must those fall who reject the miracles of Christ? What must they admit? rather what must they not admit? To free themselves from one miraculous fact, they suppose many which are even more difficult of solusuppose many winted tion. They reject one miracle abundant proofs, and virtually admit many standing without proof.

The Sixth Lecture, preached on last Sabbath eve ning, was founded on 2 Peter, 1: 21, and was designed to exhibit the proof of the divine authority of the Scriptores derived from prophecy. After ex-plaining the present state of the argument, the preach-er proceeded to remark upon the vast extent of Scrip-ture prophecy; reaching from the fall of man to the end of the world, and of its particular use as one of the credentials of a divine revelation. Miracles were adapted to produce immediate con

Miracles were adapted to produce immediate conviction. Prophecy was designed to convince those who witness the fulfilment, and live afterward. Even suppose that the proof from miracles diminishes in weight with the progress of time, the decrease is more than compensated by the accumulating proof from prophecy. We enjoy important advantages in this respect, over those who lived in the apostolic age. They heard no voice of confirmation couries an from They heard no voice of confirmation coming up for he desolations of Babylon, Tyre and Egypt. So those who may live centuries hereafter will have important advantages, in regard to proof, over us. has happened to prophecy as to miracles. Because there have been lying prophets, therefore the true, those to whom the Spirit of God has really spoken, are not to have a candid hearing. Unbelievers are wont to bring all prophecy under one sentence of condemnation. Because there is base coin in circulation, therefore there is none genuine. But where is the cander or truth of such a conclusion? There is an essential difference between the prophecies of the Scriptures, and the pretended predictions of heather oracles. One needs only a moderate knowledge of heathenism and of the Bible to see it. How obscure anbiguous or equivocal, the predictions of false prophets. The responses given to Crossus and Pyrrhu will serve as examples of many more. The man wh shall say that he can see no difference between the and the predictions of Moses, Isaiah, Daniel and Je sus Christ, may better be reproved than reasoned with The Bible abounds in prophecies, having a primary relation to many different events, but all ultimately

bearing upon the person, character or kingdom of Christ. To treat the scriptural prophecies with any fulness would require volumes. The most that on discourse will permit, is to sotice the prominent features and the fulfilment of a very few. Those prophetics are the contract of the con ecies only will be alluded to on the present occasion whose fulfilment was recorded by profuse historians most of whom were hostile to Christianity. Particular allusion was then made to what was pre-

eted concerning Ninevah, Tyre, Babylon, Egypt the four great empires of Persin, Chaldes, Macedon and Rome, embraced in the predictions of Daniel; and how exactly do results correspond!

and death of Christ, with only a er dwelt particularly upon the destr lem as foretold by Christ, and received historical ish historian, Josephus; also upon the Jews for nearly eighteen centurier plain predictions concerning them Jews, against their wishes, are st truth of Christianity before the He that can reject s were moved by the Holy Gh tions are clothed with

the truth of prophecy and the e for the divine authority of the Ra

ANNIVERSARIES OF HAMPDEN COUNT

[From our Correspondent.-Concluded.]
Home Missionary Society.-The whole ontributed for this cause, the past year, was \$1,30 The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Smith of Ireland pand Springfield, stated in his report, that 11 s this county, have been more or less aided in past, by this Society. The work of day not been an expensive one. The assis are valued helpers in every good object years, nearly as much has been gone to the purpose of charity, had it not the aid rendered them by this Society. If the would have money and means for the w version speedily, the Home Missionary San be patronized. During the past year, five have received aid; one has received aid for to others. Some pay, to support the gost It is hoped that the influence of this meeting will they possess. Such love God will bless, will never be left to a " famine of the work

Rev. Mr. Badger, of N. York, in moving tance of the report, said the object of the Au-Missionary Society is, to bring this who der the influence of the gospel. Aid has tended to 60 or 70 churches in Massac of which have come out of great tribular are now among the most beautiful of the d Zion; 60 or 70 in Maine; 30 or 40 in Ver to other States. Under the influence of the hundreds of churches have been established as organization of a church is a great event. I of Sabbath Schools have been established, dreds of young men have been trained up for ninistry; hundreds of houses of worship have erected, showing that there is a per thousands and tens of thousands have been ted to the various objects of benevolthurches reported \$10,000 contributed the

The last year has been one of embarra it has taught us lessons. It has taught us the missionaries of this Society are good men and He mentioned an affecting case of a mis in sympathy for his brethren who might soften than himself, requested that one half of his month's appropriation might be deducted and g to the Bible and Missionary Societies. Anothe son taught us is, that the cause has a strong hold the best affections of God's people. It has been teresting to receive the offerings of the widow the hard laborer. Again we have learned that w we depend less on man and more on God, the greatest prosperity. We have been taught too jects of benevolence in the land, to have the wholly suspended. Little churches were broke our work was rolled back upon us with tre pressure.

I fear the churches do not look on its des There are not less than 6 or 8,000,00 the means of grace in this land. These mil has laid in want at our very doors; shall we them the bread of life or let them perish? You how the great Apostle felt for his kindred & of these millions are in deep ignorance, others as ly wicked; some of them were brought ap wal nd are now far away from the con Mr. B. illustrated this remark by several affecting cidents of persons coming a great distance, of to listen to the sound of the gosnel and co the love of the Saviour at his table,-pr which they had been deprived for many years. expects that we should send these, our fellow the gospel. How can we meet them at the jud and hear them say, "No man cared for our

We know that our civil institutions are the g the gospel. The nation that will not serve 6 perish. The earth need not open to engulph us; need not be sent down from heaven to let the gospel,-the only conservative principle, withheld, and we as a nation are ruined churches of Philadelphia and Ephesus, and ask wi gospel died away? and you will find it was beca the Home Missionary cause was not sustaine

You want funds and prayers and men to sen

gospel to the heathen, and these missionary cha are furnishing them. Our work is to plant char thick and fast all over the land. They will be of great power. They are the great wheels wh turn all our great benevolent objects. They are locomotives which take along, with irresista the cars of salvation.-We need the co all the ministers and Christians. What shall the cers of this Society say to those who plend gospel as they plead for life? The population not ceased to flow west while we ha still. Every thing has been active, for their rul a sluggish church. But it is said, "the to hard;" but are the resources of the churches les ed? It is not an increase of property so much as piety, that makes Christians benevolent. A Sabbath School connected with a church is York, raised \$200 in that year of pressure stated that one little girl, whose mother worked on as a day laborer and gave her child one penny a de to procure her daily bread with, saved one pet week from this mere pittance, till she had saved 3 cents, which she gave towards these \$200. Let a have a spirit like this and the work will go on. Rev. Mr. Clark, of Chicopee Falls, illustrated of the foregoing remarks, by the statement of seven

Tract Society .- During the past year, \$431,3 have been given to this object. Rev. Mr. Chapp Cobbetville, read a report, the acceptance of was moved by Mr. Wright, of Chicapee, a ed by Rev. Mr. Backus, of Palmer. Mr. B. a tioned several things which might well serve to mend the tract cause to the friends of God.

1. It has had no small influence in bringing the price of other books. -Other good books can be purchased almost as cheap as those of this ty, because the world has found out how cheap bon can be made. 2. Tracts are very good to 20 % ! ministers. - They can travel at a far less expens than ministers can, and without a salary. They (8)

Novem they ca this to t eacher ! eacher subject 6 The influe

and every ht by Chr He find and long -There This is the entioned with great racts can de thout them, notice. reign Missi

ch is \$810,64 eding.-The of the Auxi of the mis eans to car are for want me of the d offer to the objects of d already prod s of young n aries. Th ed from Rev ds, giving an in progress a Bullard sus of the Secret the Board, by mentio s the church ise; and by ev. Mr. Badg port, said, 1 of the world passed away , to preach the has yet bee

rican Board wa earth has bee of those w ester is deadad-and Wisn eathen have b gathered in the salvation hands and sa he not also s lambs?" C who have b e, again be ga many of us ha wife of a m and's proposa citate one of the er Mr. B. had i wrid is good for, o Mr. Clark mathe meeting wa

EDUCAT meeting of the ant to the req in Park street or of Boston, C.F. BARNARD B ne MAYOR, on the last five or si nittees of this ty of observing e were two pro lic and private. in the constru l air; which w to the healthy by of the disease ate, ought in i m. Injustice w ing him with d nulus, either edy would be to edy he had properlially successful.
The other defect

ulus, in order to flect. He though ait for the devel assions were system of compo arrangement in pees, and the distribution of the second in the second in the second in the second in children. He see a little while he s, and the dist

a little while le

large class of prophe dvent, character, works, suffers st, with only an allusion, the pra-arly upon the destruction of Je-y Christ, and recorded by the phus; also upon the his phus; also upon the history of the eighteen centuries, compared with concerning them. At this day, the air wishes, are standing witnesses for anity before the eyes of all people. the of God, and it they spake as they the Holy Ghost, then their instru-with divine authority, the preacher described several gla-ters which, those must full who November 9, 1838.

they cannot stop these tracts.

No: but to find the way to begin. The

epares the way. This is one very important

the monthly distribution. This distribution

amparatively but very little good, where it is

owed by conversation. Who is the most pow-

eacher? Often the little child is a more pow-

reacher at home than the pastor; and the young

ian female who goes to her neighbor to speak

ie subject of salvation is often a powerful preach-

The influence of the tract in making Christians

preachers, was described. 4. It is a cheap way

et a child and give him a tract. In the steam-

and every where we shall find some suited to

by Christians to give away, and by anxious

to read. 6. The Home Missionary wants

He finds them adapted to the state of the

wherever he goes. 7. We all know how

There is no end to the demands for them.

re we do, the more occasion we shall have to

work for all classes of persons .- Many are

d to aid the cause." But all,-male and fe-

and children may here find something to do;

one need fear being out of his place. A fact

entioned to show that females may distribute

with great hope of success. 9. They are di-

ental in the conversion of souls.

racts can do such things as these, with ministers

shout them, shall we feel that they are too small

reign Missionary Society .- The amount cor

ted to this cause the past year, is \$2,048,35,

this \$810.65 less than was contributed the year

eding.-The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Clark, in his

at, mentioned the following as the prominent as-

of the Auxiliary Board of Foreign Missions. 1.

of the missions are this moment in deep distress

sans to carry on their work. 2. A large num-

missionaries who are ready to go to the hea-

re for want of means, detained in this country.

ne of the detained missionaries have withdrawn

jects of doing good. 4. This state of things

andy produced a very untoward effect on the

of young men in our Colleges and Theological

from Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of the Sandwich

eiving an account of the astonishing revival

Bullard sustained his motion to accept the re-

the Secretary, by describing the course adopt-

he Board, to accomplish the world's conver-

mentioning some of the many encourage-

the church has to carry forward this great en-

; and by pointing out some of the ways in

. Mr. Badger, in seconding the acceptance of

ort, said, I love the cause of Foreign Missions,

it is so intimately connected with the conver

the world. I remember that 18,000 years

assed away since our Saviour's last commis-

preach the gospel to every creature; and how

yet been done! Almost 30 years ago the

in Board was organized; and since that time,

th has been emptied of her inhabitants, and

of those who established the Board are dead.

ter is dead-and Evarts is dead-and Cornelius

-and Wisner is dead. But a few of the fathers

in to counsel and guide us. How few of

then have been saved! A few thousands have

gathered into churches; but how many have

st!-What is money when it can be expended

salvation of souls. Has not God put it into

ands and said, "Occupy till I come." And

te not also say, " Feed my sheep," ah, " feed

he have been sent back to their heathen paagain be gathered into the mission schools?

ny of us have made self-denial that we might

wife of a minister at the West, consented to her

and's proposal to countermand an order for a

beloved child, that they might save \$25 to re-

entate one of the disbanded schools in Ceylon!

Mr. B. had illustrated the remark, that all this

Mr. Clark made a short address to his people,

meeting of the friends of Education was held

ant to the requisitions of the law, on Saturday

n Park street vestry. The Hon. S. A. ELLIOT,

of Boston, was called to the chair, and Rev.

MAYOR, on taking the chair, said he had been

last five or six years, associated with the school

tees of this city, and he had had some oppor-

of observing what was needed. He thought

were two prominent faults in the system, both

nd private. The one was, the want of atten-

the construction of school rooms, to securing

air; which was of the utmost importance, not

the healthy action of the animal functions, but

if the diseases which were attributed to the

ought in justice to be ascribed to the school-

njustice was often done to the child, by

tim with dullness or laziness, and applying

lus, either moral or physical, when the true

would be to ventilate the apartment. This

he had proposed to introduce, and had been

other defect of which he complained was over

for the development of the intellectual powers.

tations of the mind. He had no doubt that

the meeting was closed. Yours, &c. IP

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

BARNARD appointed Secretary.

ich was to mark the spot where slent

doing this? Mr. B. stated a case in which

Cannot these 5,000 children in Cey-

ery one can lend a helping hand.

progress at those Islands.

The Secretary read a letter recently re-

offer to the Board and turned their attention to

This is the very nature of the gospel. The

it is known the more it is demanded.

and long the cry comes from foreign lands for

racter of all. In times of revival they are

ing good. 5. It is useful every where.

berity of the Bible

RIES OF HAMPDEN COUNTY.

ary Society.-The whole cause, the past year, was \$1,370 Rev. Mr. Smith of Ireland parish d in his report, that 11 societies in e been more or less aided, in time ociety. The work of doing this has rs in every good object. Some ose of charity, had it not been for them by this Society. If the church ey and means for the world's con During the past year, five se d: one has received aid for 16 years, been among the most liberal to air pay, to support the guspel among uch love God will bless, and ther to a " famine of the word r, of N. York, in moving the

t, said the object of the Am. Hor ety is, to bring this whole land up. of the gospel. Aid has been ese out of great tribulation; and the most beautiful of the daughters of Maine; 30 or 40 in Vermont; and Inder the influence of these labors, hes have been established; and the hurch is a great event. Hundreds have been established, and hunen have been trained up for the of houses of worship have been that there is a permanency; and f thousands have been contribuobjects of benevolence; 160 10,000 contributed the last year. been one of embarra ns. It has taught us that the Society are good men and true. is brethren who might suffer more sted that one half of his next

ionary Societies. Another at the cause has a strong hold on of God's people. It has been inhe offerings of the widow and Again we have learned that when an and more on God, then is our We have been taught too, how e to the churches and the obin the land, to have this Society Little churches were broken up al susp asion of the Society, and d back upon us with tre

ion might be deducted and given

ss than 6 or 8,000,000 destitute of in this land. These millions God at our very doors; shall we give life or let them perish? You know ostle felt for his kindred. Some in deep ignorance, others awfulf them were brought up with us his remark by several affecting incoming a great distance, once more nd of the gospel and commemorate en deprived for many years. Ged uld send these, our fellow citizen can we meet them at the judgmen "No man cared for our souls." er civil institutions are the gift of tion that will not serve God shall need not open to engulph us; fire wn from heaven to c the only conservative principle,-be ion are rained. Now is th be up and doing. Just go over the delphia and Ephesus, and ask why the ? and you will find it was because nary cause was not sustained.

ids and prayers and men to send the en, and these missionary churches o. Our work is to plant churches, ver the land. They will be sources They are the great wheels which volent objects. They are the take along, with irresistable force, .-We need the co-operation of Christians. What shall the offisay to those who plend for the ad for life? The population has west while we have been lying as been active, for their rain, but But it is said, "the times are resources of the churches lessennerense of property so much as of Christians benevolent. A little cted with a church in New in that year of pressure! It was tle girl, whose mother worked out d gave her child one penny a day ly brend with, saved one penny a re pittance, till she had saved 50 ave towards these \$200. Let us his and the work will go on. of Chicopee Falls, illustrated some

rks, by the statement of several

-During the past year, \$432,33, this object. Rev. Mr. Clapp, of report, the acceptance of which Wright, of Chicopee, and secondackus, of Palmer. Mr. B. menwhich might well serve to recome to the friends of God.

all influence in bringing down oks.—Other good books can new as cheap as those of this Socield has found out how chenp books acts are very good to go without travel at a far less expense d without a salary. They can

intellect, before it was so severely tasked. He thought the stimulants of moral influences as deleterious to the intellect and physical frame, as alcohol to the animulation of the stimulants of moral influences as deleterious to the intellect and physical frame, as alcohol to the animulation of the stimulation of th where men cannot. If men get together and raise The mob may the stimulants of moral influences as deleterious to one, but another will speak. If the Ensperor the intellect and physical frame, as alcohol to the animal functions; and he thought a temperance reformaa should issue his edict, he cannot hinder the But suppose the minister can go with the tract tion necessary in education. The effect of this system was, that our children are puny. It was painful it. If he goes after it, the tract has prepared av; or if he lead the way, he carries tracts in to go into our schools, and listen to the brilliant recicket, and at the close of a meeting he distritations, and see the pale face, and flushed counte-There was no doubt that they were forward; this to those who would not come; and this but what was the effect? In after life they fall besick." 3. It is a very great aid to personal hind, become sickly, and often fall victims to conon.-It is very difficult to find our way to irts of our fellow men. And why? for want

The same views were supported by Messrs. BAR-NARD and WALKER; the latter of whom thought the establishment of high schools and academies an eror, and that all the energies of the community ought to be concentrated on the public school; a sentiment, which we think it would be difficult to make current in New England, where the practical advantages of cademies and high schools have so long been experienced; and in connection with which, the c school system has flourished beyond example, unless

Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN thought that one of the great est objects of the Board of Education ought to be, to neet the religious views and feelings of the communiy. He felt embarrassed from a want of knowledge of what had been done; and all he had to say was, o suggest to the Hon. Secretary of the Board, whom was happy to see in the house, the desirableness of bringing clearly before the community the religious earing of what is to be done by them. He should deavor to divest himself of all religious bigotry; and he wished the course of the Board to be such that all jealousy might be removed from the minds of ligionists or irreligionists. He would have religion its liberal, but not unerangelical sense. He hought that the combining of religious with intellecual education, would be the surest method of preventing over excitement, and keeping the passions in neek. It would give higher motives for intellectual effort,-it would cultivate all those feelings of mind and habits of body which are necessary to prevent knowledge itself from becoming a source of future rrow. He said the cultivation of the intellect without piety was like putting a two edged sword in the hand of a madman; and instanced the case of France where, at the time when intellect was putting forth its reshest blossoms, it was a scene of moral desolation He therefore wished that whatever of a moral bear ing could be given to this effort, might be given without delay; and he hoped not a band of any party o sect would be withheld, in carrying out what had already been begun.

Rev. Mr. PLERPONT thought there was too much excitement, and too much of it of the wrong kind. There was too much excitement of the lower feelings of our nature, and too little of the higher. He thought the system of competition in our schools was similar in principle to the horse race. He commented with no little severity, on the practice of distribu ting medals; and called them silver spurs, to be stuck into the sides of the boys and girls in these races. We do this ourselves-we have duties to perform in driving these spurs; and then we come here and com plain of over-excitement. He thought we should no say to the child, "you have excelled," but " well done," when he has done so well as to deserve com endation. When my brother, said he, spoke of re ligious feelings and religious education, I hope he did not mean sectarianism. Neither he nor I would consent to that. Let us teach our children to reverence God; to reverence his laws; to do right; and to observe the eternal laws of equity in their feelings and actions. That is a better education than merely in-

While on the subject of excitement, he would say that we excite too much the eyes of the children-we have a long row of windows, and then we set th children facing them, so that they must either have the full glare of light shining in their faces and on the pages of their books, or they must hold their books. etween their faces and the light, and thus cast a shadow upon their reading. No one did this in his office. It is not so, sir, with you, in the Mayor and Alderman's room. Every man of you turns his back

The Mayon said in explanation, that the Mayor and Alderman had no control over the construction of school houses; but he believed the school houses were all provided with inside blinds. In regard to over-excitement, he threw more of the blame on the teachers. It all fell upon the heads of families. They would not be satisfied, if their children were not so many hours in school, and did not make such rapid progress. He had tried the experiment, and estab lished a school where this extra excitement was not applied; and though commenced under favorable auspices, it was not long before the children were withdrawn, because the parents wished to have them more hours in school, and make greater pr

Hon. JONATHAN PHILLIPS offered a resolution. in substance, that in the opinion of this meeting, it is d is good for, or was made for, is to giorify Christ, of the highest importance that the attention of those who have the direction of education, should be directed to the development of the physical and moral powers of our nature, and that this community should be impressed with the conviction that the intellect is not alone to be cultivated. After expressing the very deep interest which he felt in the subject, he said, that one gentleman had expressed his opinion very decidedly, in favor of religious education. In all Protesant countries, differences of opinion existed as to the details of religion; and from this arose the difficulty of incorporating it in a system of public instruction. In Prussia, religion was left exclusively to religious teachers, either Protestant or Catholic, according to the prevailing religion of the district. But, in our country, he said, we were all interested in the subject of religion; but when we come to the details and par ticulars, we differ. He wished, therefore, that the gentleman would go farther, and state precisely what his views were. The situation of the committee of education was such that they could not act on this subject without great embarrassment; and he thought they had done all they reasonably could. He had great confidence in his countrymen, in regard to this object; but we cannot expect that, in the course of a twelve month, we are to renovate society.

JAMES T. AUSTIN, Esq. rose to second the reso-lution, and to suggest a modification in regard to phy-sical education. He thought the subject of education ther defect of which he complained was over, in order to force the early development of the thought we were not sufficiently patient or the development of the intellectual powers, in order excited to an injurious extent, by most competition practiced in the band one by our ancestors. If there is a subject in

It had been said there was too much excitement

That brought back his mind near half a century, when he happened to be one of those favored individuals who received that little bit of silver; and he declared that no silver or gold he ever had, did his heart and intellect so much good as that. It was indeed a scene of excitement and labor, between twelve of us; but he had never discovered that it had injured his intellect or morals. He thought some stimulus was necessary to promote study with the young, especially in those studies which were of themselves dull and understand. The conception in these schools had interesting. The competition in these schools had been called a horse race—a mere scrub race; but the been called a horse race—a mere scrub race; but the race that was run in that public school to which he had alluded was no scrub race—it was as gallant a race as was ever run by the famous Eclipse. He thought the very object of this meeting was excitement. We are in a world of excitement; and the excitement that begins at the head of the government comes at last to the family circle. He did not believe that the feeble health of our children was to be traced to the school room; but he was sure that our young people knew more than they did formerly.

In regard to moral and religious instruction, he quoted the language of a distinguished individual, who said that "the march of mind, not controlled by moral power, was but the rogue's march;" and he had had

ower, was but the rogue's march;" and he had had duties, that, with the increase of the intellectual pow-ers, there had been an increased tendency to crime— not always boldness in crime, but craft, fraud, and subtlety; and, without the control of moral principle,

netlectual education is the greatest of curses.

He was afraid that, because we have so many dif-ferences of opinion in regard to religious subjects, here may come upon our public schools a disegard o all religion. We find in a neighboring state, one to all religion. We find in a neighboring state, one of the most magnificent bequests given on condition that no clergyman should enter upon the ground. This he had looked upon as intimating that moral science and religious principle are to be excluded from the institution. For heaven's sake, let us beware of following such an example. Let us the rather go in the good spirit of the Puritans, and follow the example of our fathers, by siving our young mee may be as ple of our fathers, by giving our young men moral as well as intellectual-power.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT said that he should not dispute that the little piece of silver to which the gentle-man alluded, did his heart as much good as any he has got since. His only doubt was, whether that has any tendency to cultivate moral affections. Nor did he doubt that the race of which he had spoken was as gallantly conducted as any ever run by the splen-did horse Eclipse. It was a horse race still; and his doubt was, whether the tendency was not to eclipse higher powers, as the moon, coming between and the orb from which it received its borrowed light clipses the sun.

Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS said it had seemed t im that the course of the Board of Education in re tation to religious education in schools was a ver difficult and delicate one; and he observed by the public prints that there were jealousies. It was sain that their object was to give a Christian education But, the question was, who is to decide what are th principles of the Christian religion? The feeling is, that to attempt this will be to teach sectarianism. In illustration of this remark, he would state a fact that occurred in the school committee. A member of the committee objected to the introduction of a book ecange it had this verse in it in reference to the equences of stealing and lying:

"I shall see the just afar, Radiant as the morning star; While with trembling steps I go, To the darker world of wo!"

The Committee man would not have this book it eed because it taught the doctrine of future pu

laint, on account of what was left out of the scho plaint, on account of what was left out of the school books. If any thing is taught as the Christian religion, which falls short of it, there is equal ground of complaint, as though error were directly taught. In illustration of this, he alluded to a stanza, found, he believed, in Mr. Pierpont's Third Reader, which is an alteration of one of the most beautiful hymns in our language, and which is found in almost every nursery in the land. The original is

"For satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

The alteration reads

he alteration reads
"For there is always something ill
For idle hands to do."

The implication here is, that there is no such bein

Satan; and the discerning child, having the origina ymn in his possession, would be impressed with ie idea that the author of the book and the school munittee, did not believe, or at least doubted the existence of such a being.

existence of such a being. [Mr. Pierpont rose and said; 'As the Gentleman has kindly given me permission to correct him if he is in error, I would vay, that the alteration alluded to is in no book which I have given to the public.'—But his memory deceived him. The precise language quoted is to be found on p. 137 of The Young ecise inagonge quotee is to be count on p. 15, or 2 he 2 hand ander, by J. Pierpont. Mr. P. of course was not guilty of intentional misstatement, because many teachers who ere present, use his Book in their Schools, and would easily receive his error. We have since accidentally learned that has made a suitable and satisfactory explanation to Mr. A.

Mr. Adams continued. He had never in his life Mr. Adams continued.

seen so much dissension and so much jealousy as existed in relation to the schools in this city; and a great part of it he suspected, arose from this very great part of it he suspected, arose from this vehicle. A hundred thousand eyes were upon this Board of Education, and he sincerely sympathized with them. He did not come there to suggest any thing; but if the object was to satisfy all these conflicting views and feelings, he knew of no way in usand eyes were upon this which it could be done but to abolish all religi there is no end to dissensions.

mr. EMERSON, a member of the school committee, rose under considerable excitement; and as we aupposed under the apprehension that the object of Mr. Adams was to recommend the entire abolition of religious teaching in the schools. Mr. Adams, however, said he had entirely misapprehended him. He meant to say that morals and religion must not be taught, if this evil is to be remedied. He wished it might be reprieded: but he saw no way he which it. might be remedied; but he saw no way by which it could be done, but by coming to the dreadful alternative of bankshing all religious instruction from the schools.

Thames Tunnel.—The capital of the company expected amounts to £ 180,000; the advances made by the Treasury £ 83,900; total expenditure £268,900. The estimated cost to complete the work is £ 150,000, and for the other works remaining to be done and purchased £200,000. The total sum required exclusive of contingencies is £ 350,000.

A Wealthy Slareholder.—Prince Yousonpoff, a great Tartar Chief, and one of the richest subjects in Mr. Emerson said no could not think it impossible that the fundamental principles of Christianity could be taught in such a community as this. To his mind it would be shocking, if the influence which is exerted on the minds of scholars by the opening and closing exercises of the schools, were to be lost. He had been a member of the school committee for a number of years, and the difficulty about school books which had been mentioned had never occurred to him; nor had he any recollection of the fact stated by Mr. Adams. [The mayor also denied any knowledge of the fact, and thought it could not have occurred in the school committee. Mr. Adams said it was in the

school committee. Mr. Adams and the was in the Committee of the Primary schools.]

Mr. Emerson said also be thought the practice of distributing medals had been treated with undue severity. It was true that it created a distinction between the indolent and the industrious, and between the faithful and unfaithful; but that was in accordance

tions, that a committee of three are appointed to go round and compare A. B. and C. and to produce excitement. They arrange the teachers in classes, 1, 2, 3, 4, so that they get medals too; and the lower number sametimes finds that he has not votes enough to er sametimes hads that he has not votes enough to ontinue in his place; so that they were dependent for their bread on producing the very excitement here complained of. Intellectual improvement also, was made the test of merit; and whatever time the teach-

made the test of merit; and whatever time the teacher spends on moral improvement, was lost in the scale by which he was judged.

Mr. Pierpont said he thought the gentleman entirely correct. The whole community was in a state of unhealthy excitement; and if there could be anything like a balance wheel, it would be a great desideratum.

Mr. H. W. CARTER, teacher, thought that the present mode of distributing rewards operated unjustly; in assuuch as it did not amount to a reward for exertion, but success; so that, it offen happened that the reward was obtained by the one who had made the least effort; and it was often felt by the teachers that some other one was better entitled to the prize. If some other one was better entitled to the prize.
rewards were distributed for exertion and good behaviour, he thought it would be better.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.—The following work will be published in a few days, by Geo. W. Light

will be published in a lew days, by Geo. W. Lagia, 1 Cornhill:

The Young Husband, or Duties of Man in the Marriage Relation: by Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, author of the Young Wife, Young Mother, Young House-keeper, Young Man's Guide, &c. This is the last of Dr. Alcott's series of Family Books, the material of which have been in the course of preparation for the last fifteen years, instead of their being hastily put

the last fifteen years, instead of their being hastily put together, as some may have supposed on account of the manner of their publication. It is sterotyped and embellished with a steel plate.

Riches without Wings, or Mary Cleveland—illustrating the advantages of mental, moral and physical improvement: by a Lady.

The House I Live In, or the Human Body—third edition: by Dr. Alcott. This popular work is now stereotyped, the author having taken advantage of some improvements made in the London reprint, which meets with good repute in England.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The College appear to be rising in usefulness and the confidence of the people. The Medical College has 78 students. Academical—Seniors, 61; Juniors 56; Sophomores, 83; Freshmen, 101. Total in College, 301; and including Medical Students, 379.

From the Rocky Mountains .- The Rev. Jass From the Rocky Mountains.—The Rev. Jason Lee, the Superintendent of the Oregon Mission, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived at New York, via St. Louis. Five of the aboriginals from the interior came with Mr. Lee. They have been about six months on their journey, and have enjoyed good health during the whole of that time.

The Lion Theatre is to be converted into a Church and Lecture Room, with accommodations similar

ECCLESIASTICAL.

the Odeon .- Traveller.

Installed, over the Congregational Church in ebster, on the 31st uit. Rev. Sidney Holman; Introductory Prayer by Rev. W. Follett, of Dudley Introductory Prayer by Rev. W. Follett, of Dudley; Sermon, 1st Cor. 2, 2, by Rev. J. Clark, of Rutland; Installing Prayer by Rev. D. Dow, of Thompson, Ct. Charge to the Pastor by Rev. D. Holman, of Douglas; Fellowship of the Church by Rev. H. Bardwell, of Oxford; Address to the People by Rev. O. Rockwood, of S. Woodstock, Vt. Concluding Prayer by Rev. H.A. Tracy, of Sutton. The exercises on the occasion were appropriate and solemn, and were listened to by an attentive audience, with apparent satisfaction and delight. The union and harmony which have char. delight. The union and har mony which have characterized the doings of this infant church, relative to the organization of the church and the settlement of a minister, afford a pleasing prospect of future pros-perity and happiness.—Comm.

DEDICATION .- On Wednesday, October 24th. the meeting-house recently erected by the new Ortho-dox Congregational Society in Old Deerfield, was dedcated to the worship of Jehovah, Father, Son and teated to the worship of Jehavah, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Invocation and reading selections of Scripture, by Rev. Mr. Richards, of South Deerfield; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Washburn, of Greenfield; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Belden, stated sup-ply of the society; and Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Chandler, of Greenfield. This infant church and society are thus, at length, formished with a next and convenient house of wor-

furnished with a neat and convenient house of worship. About three years since, a few, dissatisfied with the religious instructions of the place, which for a quarter of a century had been confined to Unitarianism, erected the banner of the cross, and made an effort to sustain Evangelical preaching. Aided by generous assistance from abroad, they have enjoyed for the last two years, the faithful ministrations of their present stated supply. During this time, though sorely oppressed with poverty, of numbers and means, and opposed by all the obstacles, which the so called *liberatity* of Unitarianism threw in their way, they have steadily grown in numbers till the hall in which they formerly worshipped, became too strait for their accommodation. In this time of need they have received the kind sympathies of the evangelical churches in the neighborhood, who have generously contributed of their own property to assist them in the erection of their own property to assist them in the erection of their house of worship. Hitherto blessed of the Lord, they enter their little sanctuary with highly encouraging prospects. May they not now forget that in God is all their help.—Communicated.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Potter decline the office of assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Mas achusetts. We learn the principal reason is the

Summary of News.

which it could be done out to abous all reaching in the schools; and to make the object of the school, viz: to teach reading, writing, &c. as exclusive as the object of mechanics shops in which the boy is placed to learn a trade,—and leaving the moral and religious culture of the pupil to parents, and ministers and Sunday School teachers. But, in the primary schools, it was a very small part of the object to develope the intellect; but a principal one was to cultivate the affections; and he confessed he did not know how this was to be done, if religion was not to be taught. Suppose a child lies:—you must under such an arrangement punish him, not because he has violated a moral obligation, but because he has violated a moral obligation, but because he has transgressed a rule of the school. Unless this is done, there is no end to dissensions.

**Recolution in Mexico.—On the 8th of October the garrison of Tampico rose in arms, and pronounced the garrison of Tampico rose in a here is no end to dissensions.

Mr. Emerson, a member of the school committee, itol itself is in favor of the federal constitution.

great Tartar Chief, and one of the richest subjects in Russia, is possessed of the almost incredible number of one hundred and forty thousand slaves!

Slavery.—The French Government has granted enqualified freedom to all slaves in their province of Guiana. Slavery has now been abolished in all the Spanish and British possessions on the Continent of Austrian and in all the Spanish Austrian Republic. Spanish and British possessions on the Continent of America, and in all the South American Republic The French are about following the example of the English. Slavery remains in Brazil, in the Spanish islands of Cuba and Port Rico and the Southern States of this Union.

been done by our ancestors. If there is a subject in which we ought to feel a pride, it is in what has been done by our ancestors. If there is a subject in which we ought to feel a pride, it is in what has been done to promote education. The opinion had been common education. The opinion had been common education. The opinion had been considered and high schools were injusted and the distribution of medals, was, as he expressed that academies and high schools were injusted in the cause of common education. He thought the sar a mistake.

It was true, as a general principle, that a thing was influence both upon the health and morals; much in children. He thought the safer course was to it a little while longer for the development of the alittle while longer for the development of the schools.

In the faithful and unfaithful; but that was in accordance which that was in accordance which we ought to feel a pride, it is in what has been done to promote education. The opinion had been which we ought to feel a pride, it is in what has been done to promote education. The opinion had been with all the arrangements of society; and even with all

The object is to wrest the Canadas from the British empire. The number of men already enrolled is computed at very many thousands, and the ramifications of the conspiracy are believed to extend even into Kentucky. There is neither fiction nor exaggeration in this statement. We write only of facts which are positively known to the officers of our government, and upon the frontier. This and various other statements of a similar import, are confirmed by a proclamation, issued by Lieut. Gov. Arthur, of Upper Canada.

There are 16,000 regular troops in the Canadas, including artillery and seamen, besides many well drilled provincial corps, and volunteers without num-

Oatbreak on the Canada Frontier .- The Way

Oathreak on the Canada Frontier.—The Way Bill of the 6th inst. from Montpelier, Vt. Post Office, received last evening at the Post Office in this city, contains the following endorsement.—Dai. Adv.

"I have just this moment received a letter from the Lines, and also other information, saying that St. John, L. C. was in the hands of the Patriots; also that there is a general rising throughout the Province."

Texas.—The schr. Ann, Capt. Simmons, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult. from Colvente with

New Orleans on the 24th ult. from Galver Houston papers of the 6th. The entire tribe of Ton-kewa Indians had been captured and taken to Victoria —having been surrounded in their camp. It is sup-posed that after the Indians engaged in the recent inorders were punished, the remainder of the tribe would be liberated.

Rhode Island Senator .- The Legislature of Rhode Island on Saturday, made choice of Nathan Fellows Dixon, Esq. of Westerly, a Whig, as a Senator in Congress from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Robbins whose term will then expire. In Rhode Island the License law has been so mod-

In Knode Island the License law has been so mod-ified by the Legislature, that Town Councils are em-powered to grant licenses for retailing not less than one gallon, and taverners can sell in quantities less than one gallon, excepting on Sundays, until the 15th of Feb. next.

Accident .- In New York harbor, on Wedn orning, as the sloop Liberty, of New York, was with the steamboat Brooklyn, one of the South Ferr poats, and stove her bow-sprit through her cabin, catching one of the passengers by the thigh and tear-ing the flesh from the bone in a horrible manner.

During the month of October, our citizens were During the month of October, our citizens were remarkably favored in their exemption from fires—not one having occurred, which was not extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department, and but one in which the department were alarmed.

The Directors of the Eastern Railroad Compan ave paid off ten thousand dollars of the ninety th sand advanced them on the credit of the Sta the act of April last. This is doing pretty well for

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Alexander Clark, to Miss Lavinia Petegrew—Mr. Harding P. Smith, of Randolph, to Miss Mary Felton; Mr. Francis Allen, to Miss Mary Ann Redfern—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Thomas Hiller, Jr. to Miss Lacy Maria, daughter of Mr. Robert Hayden—Mr. Gideon Cassell of Cambridgeport, to Miss Susan B. Wentworth, of this city. In Brighton, by Rev. Mr. Lamson, Mr. Nicholas Tübbetts of Fryeburg, Me. to Mrs. Adeline Houghton, or Brighton. In Braintree, Mr. Luther Thayer, to Miss Emine F. Hollis In Plymouth, 31st ult. Mr. Henry G. Capen, of this city, to Miss Charlott & Marcy, of P.

Colby, of this city, to Miss Harrie Mr. Josan Canay, f Hon. Wm. Richardson. , Mr. Wm. W. Masters, of Lebanon, Tenn. t , mr. denshter of the Hon. Felix Grundy.

DEATHS.

lliam Henry, son of the late Mr. Mose Conn. aged 14—Miss Eliza Ann. daughte owen, Esq. 15—Miss Elizabeth Ray, 71 muel Hammond, Esq. inst. Jonathan French, Esq. 66. Martha Weld Baker, 17.

Monday, 5th inst. Mary Ann Beicher, n Belcher, of Randolph, 27. Capt. Daniel J. Leland, formerly of Hol-

36. 70. In Rutland, Rev. Jonathan C. Southmayd, 45. In Mercer Co., Ill., Dr. Alfred Perry, late of Stockhrid Jasses, after a short illness of typhus fever, 5c. He was a slied and active Christian, and his death is deeply lanear At New York, 4th inst. Dr. A. B. Cooke, U. S. Navy, 4

received her acrious impressions, a life member of the Mass. Sabalath School Society. Her reply to the question what would be her feelings if she should recover, was very emphatic. "My heart is so deceitful, I do not know what I should be left to do." As the low state of religious feeling in this place was mentioned, she exclaimed, "I could talk hours." Her feelings overcame her, and she sank back. In a few moments she nettered, though in a low tone, "Oh, blessed Jesus, lovely Saviour!" Then repeated the following words which she often did at intervals, and which were by her request inscribed upon her coffin, "Jesus the chiefest among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely." She then repeated some verses which she had been accustomed to when thinking of leath, one of which was, "Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly," &c.

She also frequently united with her-friends in singing the words, "Gently, Lord, O gently leads us," &c.

No one could help feeling convinced, while witnessing her resignation and joy, her faithful and kind entreaties that others might seek first the kingdom of heaven, that there was a treality in the religion of Jesus, and that He who had witnessed her in secret, was now rewarding openly. Her faith in the efficacy of Christ's death grew clearer and stronger as she approached the end of her earthly existence, with the exception of a short period the day before her death. With that exception she appeared to prossess her mild perfectly. "At those times when she appeared to be enduring the greatest was now recovered to the first of this that I am resigned to his holy and blessed will. Gottons Saviour, come quickly." At those times when she appeared to be enduring the greatest main to resolute the mild had become times when she appeared to be enduring the greatest main to resolute the mild had become times when she appeared to be enduring the greatest main to resolute the mild had become times when she appeared to be enduring the greatest main to resolute the mild.

NOTICES.

The 25th Semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk Conference of hurches will be holden at the Rev. Mr. Abbott's Meetingouse, in Rosbury, on Wednesday the 14th of November est. The Pastors and Delegates are notified to meet at the estry of Mr. Abbott's Church, at 10 o'clock A. M. The pubserview will be attended in the Church at 2 o'clock P. M. Oct. 31, 1e38.

Cet. 31, 1838.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Ten Dollars from Miss Rebecca Cummings, a few days before her death, to constitute him a life member of the Mass, Salbonh School Society.

MARK PLETCHER.

From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 2100 Beef Cattle, 500 Stores, 4000 Sheep, and

The "LETTERS FROM A MIS

DR. Osgoop's Eighth Letter was not received when

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

Will be Well turnsteen.

Terion is 84.00 per quarter, payable in advance.
A limited number of pupils can be received into the family of the Principal, who will exercise a constant supervision over their habits and morals.

Reperences.—Rev. Dr. Fay and G. W. Warren, Esq., Charlestown—Rev. A. W. McClure, Maiden—Rev. J. Leavitt, Bedford—Rev. A. Pickett, Reading—Rev. J. Bennett and Dr. B. Cutter, Woburn.

A. K. HATHAWAY, Principal.

Woburn, Nov. 5, 1838.

SCHOOL LECTURES.

MIE Fourth Lecture in the Course, will be delivered at the Hali in Tremont street, opposite the Savings Bank, on Wednessiay next, at 3 o'clock, by Was, Ressalt. Sub-iect—"The early culture of Feeling and Imagination, as con-acted with instruction in Reading."

NEW PUBLICATIONS. BEEL on Missions; The Missionary Convention at Jerusalem—or an Exhibition of the Claims of the World to the Gospel—by Rev. David Abrel, Missionary to China.

The Missionary's Farewell: Valedictary Services of the Rev. John Williams, previous to his departure for the South Seas, with his parting Dedicatory Address to the British Constant of Missions—Fino.

te-by F. W. Krummacher, D. D. Trans-

sted from the German.

Farley's Christmas Gift; do Christmas Tales.
Chide's Gem, tor 1839.
Whittona's Young Man's Assistant.
The Humming Bird—by Caroline Gilman.
Home Education—by Isnac Taylor,
Desultory Reminiscences of a Tour—by an America
A Faithful Account of the Riots at Alton—by
Jescher.

American, Old Farmer's, Christian and Temperance Alnames, for 1839.
Fosdick's German Introduction.
Cousin's Psychology—new edition. Just received by PER.
ANS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Nac. 9.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION

to the Gosjet.

"The Prophets used much by methaphors
To set forth truth. Yea, whose considers
Christ—bis Aposties too,—shall plainly see,
That truths, to this day in such mantles be."

By Rev. David Abeel, Missionary to China. One o. 214 pages. Just received by WHIPPLE & DA

THE STRIPED PIG.

OW IN PRESS, and will be published in a few days,
THE HISTORY OF THE STRIPER PIG.
TABTER I. The Striped Pig at Dedban. 2. The Striped
in the Legislature. 3. The Striped Pig in the Old Sume Court Room. 4. The Striped Pig Banner. 5. The
tiped Pig Moralists. 6. The Striped Pig Conclave. 7. The
tiped Pig Moralists. 8. The Striped Pig Darlot.
Striped Pig Temperance Man. 10. The Slaughter of the
timed Pig. whilpple & DAMRELL, TEMPERANCE DEPOSITORY,

REV. DR. POND'S WORKS.

CHURCH: A defence of Congregationalism. noch Pond, D. D. Professor in the Theological S nger.
TION. By the same author.
EATISE ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, In four parts; rela-

node of Baptism; to the subjects; to uses of Infant Baptism; and to close same author, ale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN;

NIGHTEENMO size; large type, fine paper, and orea-mented with cuts. The following of 16 and 24 pages for sale at two cents each, at the DECOSITORY, IS COURT

e for sale at two cents cach, as the Free Rusty Needle; The Rusty Needle; Susan B. Marble; The Rusty Friend; The Glow-worm; The Rost Friend; The Glow-worm; The

REFUTATION

ames Ballantyne—from the 1d Lordon edition. riosities of Literature, and the Literary Character Ellas-1—by J. D. Israeli, Esq., D. C. L., F. S. A.—tenth edi-Tatio Discipling, or the Constitution of the Congregational urches. For sale at CROCKER & EREWSTER'S, 47

WIIS day published, Desultory Reminiscences of a tour through Germany, Switzerland, and France, by an through Germany, Switzerman, and merican, merican. Where rose the mountains, there to him were friends; Where rose the mountains, there to him were friends; Where rolled the occur, thereon was his home. Hyron, Also, The Religious Souvenir for 1859. Edited by Mrs. L., Sigourney, Superhis hound in embosed morocco, with ight splendid illustrations, from original designs, evecuted by e most endient artists.

The Christian Keepsake and Missionary Annual. Editer y Rev. Juo. A. Clark, for 1859, with ten benotiful engraings. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Wash grown street.

MIE Panorama of Professions and Trades: or E-Book. By Edward Hazen, embellished with aar's Perrius Fables.

Bolmat's Colloquial Phrases.

The Elements of Political Economy, by Francis Weyland,
D. President of Brown University, and Professor of Monti

Phillip's Guides, 2 vols. 12mo. Day on the Will.

oirs of Hannah More. nah More's Private Devotions, &c. &c. &c. sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington The Boston Academy's Collection of

ATEST Edition, furnished to Cheirs and Singing Schools At the lowest prices, by PERKINS & MARVIN, 11: Washington street. Nat. 9.

THE HAPPY MOURNER:

THE HAPPY MOVERNER:

OR Sympathy for the Berenved. Presenting the Consolute Writings of the Rev. William Jay. Published by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

Advertisement to the liaston Edition.

The Publisher has recently observed, that numbers in our reading community, the heart-stricken, affectionate mearingers for departed friends, were in want of a compendions Irticovalume adapted to their peculiar circumstances. The thought was suggested, that a judicious selection from the writings of that good Pastor and sympathetic Minister, the Rev. Mr. Jay of Bath, Eng. could not full to be acceptable to such persons. He has therefore endeavored to perform the service, and hence it will meet the approbation of those for of these for of those for of these for of the secretary of the companies of the control of the secretary of the control of

trace the steps of this inhuberator company who are now "High in salvation, and the climes of filles?"

"High in salvation, and the climes of filles?"

CONTENTS.—The Loss of Connexiones, The Itand of God in 'Illictions; Friendship in Death; Consolution in Death; each of Children; The Funcat of a Waldow's Son; The Degue of Affliction; How we are to Homor God in Trouble; equiescence in the Will of God; The Christian in Death; he Christian in Heaven.

Nov. 9.

VOUTIES COMPANION.

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LINES, Suggested by the death of Miss NANCY TRASK

daughter of Mr. Israel Trask, of Beverly. While faith each murm'ring thought suppressed And said, "O. Lord, 'tis well,"

Poetry.

A father's feelings moved his breast, And fast the tear-drops fell. How kind and filial was her heart,

The father knew full well;
And hence, though faith did balm impart,
Yet fast the tear-drops fell.

He called to mind her loveliness, In childhood and in youth; Her prattling tongue and kind caress; Her gentleress and truth; The virtues which her riper years, In lovely bues displayed; Her joy at others' weal; her tears

For the afflicted shed; How, when the hand which brings disease Was on her mother laid, She watched, with angel-tenderness,

Around the dying bed; And how a sister's pains she soothed When sickness did betide; Watched o'er her ebbing life, and smoothed Her pillow, when she died;

And o'er his heart, in each and scene Held a consoling power; And shed religion's lovely sheen, Upon the darkest hour.

All this, and more, he called to mind; But said, "O, Lord, 'tis well;" Yet, though his spirit was resigned, Still, fast the tear-drops fell.

Tis right to weep, at such an hour ; And friends for friends should feel;

O, who would quell affection's power,

And turn the heart to steel?

When Mary wept a brother dead, Of whom 'twas said, he slept, What sympathetic tears were shed! 'Tis written, "Jesus wept."

Then may the father's tear-drops fall, Her memory bedew;

And sympathetic tears be shed; While consolation's given, That she, with all the pious dead,

Is happy, now, in heaven.

Education.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION. ... NO. 1.

' Education! Thoughts on education! What new thoughts can any body have to offer, at this time of day, upon the most hackneyed sub-ject in the world? Very few, if any, perhaps; and what of that? It sometimes happens, that in the rage for new thoughts and new plans and new patents, the old are repudiated; not because they have lost any of their intrinsic value, but to gratify the ever restless love of novelty, and to show how much wiser we are than all former generations. I am so far from being an enemy to new thoughts and plans for the intellectual and moral improvement of so-ciety, that I should be extremely glad to have more of them suggested to my own mind than I fear are ever likely to be; and I could easily name individuals now on the stage, whose writings and labors in the various departments of education entitle them richly to the gratitude of their country. The mere newness of any thing, however, does not prove that it ought to be received and adopted; nor its oldness that it ought to be rejected. A new house may be vastly handsomer than the old one, which was pulled down to make room for it, and yet not be half so convenient, or durable. And if some new and showy style of architecture were to come into general favor, to the exclusion, for a time, of both the Grecian and Gothic orders, because they are so old fashioned, would that prove the new to be either more solid or beautiful?

more beautiful?

Homer is a very old poet. In English literature, Shakspeare and Milton are old writers, and the poetry of the Bible is older than the liad itself; but are all these cast into the shade by the new pica and gilt binding of the nineteenth century? With me, I confess, (as is want to be the case with mes of streeters.) teenth century? With me, I confess, (as is wont to be the case with men of stereotyped notions.) it is rather a recommendation to any thing than the contrary, that it is time-worn. One thing which I have learned, or at least, which I seem to myself to have learned, is, that the most valuable thoughts on every subject are likely to be the most current; and that whatever is communicated has become so or. whatever is common-place, has become so on account of its conveying some sentiment of peculiar interest or importance. What can be more perfectly thread-bare than the couplet,

"Tis education forms the common mind— Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined?"-And what other reason can be assigned for its being worn out, but that it is so striking and so true? At the same time, no one whose opinion is entitled to any regard, will pretend to say that all the improvements have been made, in any branch of education, which are

to be hoped for. To whatever quarter we turn our eyes, a wide field is yet open before us. In regard to the thoughts which I propose to offer on the subject, I shall not trouble myself to inquire whether they are old or new, and for two reasons. In the first place, it would often be impossible for me to tell, whether I have derived them from books, or from observation and reflection; and in the next place, I am sure the main question with the patrons of the Observer will-be, not whether the suggestions were ever made before, but whether they are worth being read and remembered. As the institution with which I am connected has paramount claims to my. five quarterns of gin for the deceased on that paramount claims to my time and strength, and as I have sketched no outline of these papers, I cannot foresee how often they will appear, to what topics they will be chiefly confined, or how much space they will occupy in the first own to be chiefly confined, or how much space they will occupy in the afternoon, to enable her so to dispose of their clothes. That the prisoner was a pilot, a remarkably steady and hard working man, will be attempted. Some points I shall, in all probability, pass over entirely. Others will be merely glanced at, and upon others more time and thought will be bestowed. In every attempt of this sort, first principles are entitled to a good share of attention; family and popular education put in their respective claims; and in the present instance, it will probably be expected from the position which I occupy, that I should devote more time to our higher seminaries of learning, than to any other brauch of the subject.

I hardly know of a general term so compresent

I hardly know of a general term so compre-

commandments." It is said of a school mas-ter, an engineer, a merchant, a lawyer, a phy-

most important points.
You shall take a young man of good talents and studious habits, and give him the best advantages to expand and enrich his mind with vantages to expand and enrich his mind with science and literature, and almost every body will exclaim, 'What a finished education!' without stopping to inquire whether any pains have been taken to imbue his mind with the fear of the Lord, which is 'the beginning of wisdom and knowledge. Let this last be su-peradded to liberal attainments, and good men will pronounce his education complete, al-though his health may have been so much neg-

list of the seatth may have been so much need lected, as to consign him to an early grave.

The great thing in education, as well as in architecture, is symmetry. Justness of proportion must be studied and maintained between the physical, intellectual and moral constituents. of our nature, in the one case, as well as be-tween the columns, friezes, capitals and porti-coes in the other. As the ideal perfection of coes in the other. As the ideal perfection of an Apollo consists in the perfection of every limb and musele, and in the exact proportion of each to each and to the whole body, so it is in education. What we want, is a sound and cultivated mind, in a sound and healthy body; both being brought under the entire control of an enlightened conscience and a good heart. A perfect education is not perhaps ever to be hoped for in the present world. But we can hoped for in the present world. But we call conceive what it would be, and the conception may be of use to us. It would secure the high est attainable degree of physical energy, health and longevity, by a proper course of training from inlancy to manhood. It would prescribe to the scholar enough of air and exercise to give him solid muscular stamina, a full chest and strong arterial action—just enough to keep all the vital energies in full play, and to pre-serve the healthy ministration of all the bodily functions. It would begin to enlighten, expand and strengthen the mind of the child, at the right moment—would pour in knowledge just as fast as it could be received and treasured up, and no faster—would assist it just enough to overcome difficulties, and not an ounce too much—would arrange the whole course of studies so as to adapt them in the best possible manner to the age, taste and capacities of the learner—would so adjust all parts of the sys-tem, as to do justice to every faculty and to preserve a perfect equilibrium and harmony of action throughout—so, in fine, as to train up the intellect to the highest strength and maturity of which it is susceptible, and to enrich with the greatest amount and variety of useful knowledge. In the mean time, the heart, the conscience and the affections would never be lost sight of for a single moment; but ever thing would be done which it is possible to do to check the wayward propensities of the child to check the way ward propensities of the chid—to guard him against temptation—to inspire him with the fear and love of God, and to nurture up to their full maturity all the moral faculties of the soul.

Something like this would be a perfect—edu-

cation. And although it may never be realized, even in the millennium, there is a great deal yet to be learned, both in the science and the art of training up the youthful generation that will tread upon our ashes.

Miscellany.

INTERESTING TRIAL FOR MURDER. Extract from an article under the head, "The North-ern Circuit," in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine.

The last trial of interest that I witnessed the Crown Court was one which took place on the next day, or the day after. It was that o a man for the murder of his wife. He seemed about 35 years old, and was dressed in respectable mourning. He stood at the bar with a air at once of firmness and depression. He was a little under the average height, and his was a little under the average height, and his countenance rather prepossessing than otherwise.—From the evidence in chief of the first two witnesses it would have appeared clear that he had been guilty of a most barbarous murder. On their depositions before the coroner a verdict of manslaughter only had been returned; but in reading them. Mr. Lustice. returned; but in reading them, Mr. Justice Patteson had felt it his duty to instruct the grand jury to bring in a bill for murder—a step which seemed most amply justified by the evi dence which they now gave. It appeared from the testimony that the deceased had been very far advanced in pregnancy; that the prisoner had had some dispute with her-being a most violent man, they said—and knocked her down, her head falling against the sharp corner of a chest of drawers, which cut it open and the wound bled profusely; and that, while she was thus prostrate and insensible the pris-oner furiously kicked and struck her repeated-

ly; death, on the same evening, or the evening after, I forget which, being the consequence. As far as this evidence went, nothing, of course, could have been more brutal than the conduct of the prisoner; but, on cross-exami-nation of the first witness, a little ill-looking old woman, the mother of the deceased, and who gave her evidence manifestly under the influence of the most bitter resentment towards the prisoner, the case began to assume a very different aspect. It was wrung from her after great prevarication, and was also established by other witnesses, that she had herself, on the evening in question, been drinking gin with the deceased, at the residence of the latter, a miserable cellar. That she had herself fetched five quarterns of gin for the deceased on that occasion. That the deceased and the witness, a remarkably steady and hard working man, and earned amply sufficient to enable himself and family to live in very comfortable circumstances; but this accursed propensity of his wife's had beggared them, and driven them from their former comfortable dwelling to the wretched cellar in which had occurred the catastrophe then the subject of inquiry. That on the evening in question he had come home from the sea wet and wearied, but found that every article of his clothing had been pawned by his wife, and that his children were lying in bed almost naked, their little clothes having shared the same fate; and that his wife was It is much more so than law, or politics—than government or religion. Very few seem to be aware how much it means—how many things it includes. What is ordinarily called a good education, a fine education, a finished education, and the like, may be extremely defective in many important respects. It may not have been commenced early enough in the nursery. It may have been subsequently neglected or hadly conducted in the family. It may have regarded the child mainly as an intellectual and social being, taking little cognizance of the conscience or the heart. It may have left the will unsubdued and all the unruly passions without any adequate restraint. A

and in spite of his efforts, tears forced themselves from his eyes. Mr. Justice Patteson observed ter, an engineer, a merchant, a lawyer, a physician, a clergyman, a professor, or a statesman, that he is well educated, when he has enjoyed good advantages in the schools and is thoroughly acquainted with his business or profession. How strange would it sound for any body to deny, that Voltaire and Rousseau, that Hume and Gibbon were well educated men! And yet there must have been some great deficiency in their early training, or they must have been extremely unteachable on some most important points.

You shall take a young man of good talents and studious habits, and give him the best adaptage of the little witness did but just come above the top of the witness box. She was rather a pretty looking girl, and her face was very sad and pale. She did not, however, cry, though and pale. She did not, however, cry, though her eyes seemed glued to the figure of her mis-erable father, who never once ventured to look towards her, and whose tears, silent evidence

of the anguish he was enduring, fell frequent-ly. In all other respects, he preserved a stern composure throughout the proceedings. "My child," said the judge, as I thought, with a little emotion, as he bent down his ear to her, "do you know that you have con

"Yes, sir."
"And will you, my dear, speak the truth-and tell us all the truth, and nothing else?"

Yes, sir."
What will become of you, do you think,

if you tell a lie?"

She paused; the judge repeated the question; and she answered distinctly, "I shall be burned in everlasting fire." Where did you learn that?"

"The Bible, sir."
"Have you ever been at school?"

"Yes, sir, at the Sunday School."
"Yes, sir, at the Sunday School."
"She may be sworn," said the judge, and the oath was immediately administered to her.
Was not this, dear Christopher, a grievous

sight to see? The little daughter called to give evidence against her futher, on the trial for his life, for the murder of her mother? Though in a melancholy tone and sad manner, she gave her evidence with great propriety, clearly and firmly. Her tiny voice could be heard distinctly in all parts of the crowded and silent court. She evinced, as was to be expected, a strong leaning towards her father; but she admitted that he had twice struck her mother when she was lying bleeding on the floor. She also stated that her mother had several times actually taken her—the little girl's—shoes and stockings off her feet, that she might pawn them for gin; and that she and the other children had been often obliged to lie in bed, because their mother and grandmother had taken away their clothes for the vile pur-pose above mentioned! Who could listen to pose above mentioned! Who could listen to all this without feeling the deepest commissera-tion towards the unhappy prisoner? Till he had been hurried into the act with which he then stood charged, he had always borne an unblemished character as a quiet, respectable man, who labored hard to support his family, and who could have kept them in comfort but for his wife's ruinous propensity to drink. His counsel addressed the jury on his behalf with much earnestness, contending that on the whole of the evidence the prisoner was entiwhole of the evidence the prisoner was enti-tled to an nequital, or at least, to a verdict of manslaughter. The judge, however, directed the jury that there was no evidence to support the charge of murder, but that the prisoner had been clearly guilty of manslaugter. He then recapitulated the evidence; and after a quarter of an bour's consideration, the jury prounced a verdict of "manslaughter He was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, with hard labor.

FACTS.

Should all the inhabitants of the United States cease to use intoxicating liquor, the fol-lowing would be some of the beneficial results,

1. Not an individual would hereafter become drunkard.

2. Many who are now drunkards, would re-arm, and would be saved from the drunkard's

2. Many who are now drunkards, would re-form, and would be saved from the drunkard's grave.

3. As soon as those that would not reform. should be dead, which would be a short time.

anound be dead, which would be a short time, not a drunkard would be found, and the whole land would be free.

4. More than three fourths of the pauperism of the country might be prevented; and also more than three-fourths of the crimes.

5. One of the grand causes of error in principle, and impossible, and impossible and impossible and impossible.

ciple, and immorality in practice, and the sources of vice and wretchedness would be removed.

6. The number, frequency and severity

The number, frequency and severity of diseases would be greatly lessened; and the number and hopelessness of maniacs in our land be exceedingly diminished.
 One of the greatest dangers of our children and one of the principal causes of bodily, mental, and moral deterioration would be re-

8. Loss of property in our generation to at amount greater than the present value of all the houses and land in the United States, might be prevented.

9. One of the greatest dangers to our free institutions, to the perpetuity of our government, and to all the blessings of civil and religious liberty would be removed.

10. The efficacy of the gospel, and all the means which God has appointed for the spiritual and eternal good of men, would be exceed ingly augmented; and the same amount of moral and religious effort might be expected to pro-duce more than double its present effects. [Episcopal Recorder.

HOW TO PUNISH A TIPPLING HUSBAND. Towards the latter end of last winter, th young wife of a farmer hit upon a whimsical expedient in order to induce her bushand to spend a little less of his time at the public house, and more at nome. Expostulation had been in vain resorted to, when one night, upon his return, as usual at the approach of midnight—the lady passionately declared, that if such conduct was repeated, she would throw her infant into the canal, close by, and berself after it. A few days only elapsed, before the neglectful husband again trangressed, and morning had arrived, ere he knocked at his own door. The silence of midnight was not broken by a syllable from his spouse, as she sullenly opened the door. Without uttering a word, she sat down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradie, snatched its sleeping burstely to the cradie, snatched its sleeping burstely to been in vain resorted to, when one night, upor word, she sat down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradie, snatched its sleeping burden, and rushed towards the canal, followed by her terrified husband. He was just in time to seize her; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, and he could witness its struggles. In an instant he threw himself in; and grasping the night gown which had prevented its wearer from sinking, brought safely to the bank—the cat!—dressed in Polly's hed clothes, exceedingly wet, and now mewing piteously. His spouse in the mean time had regained her own door, which was not opened till he had plenty of time to was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before however he was quite an icicle, admission was youchsafed; and the story of his self-inflicted ducking having got wind, the jokes of his con-vivial acquaintance prevented his again partaking their revels.

SERVED RIGHT .- In Zanesville, Ohio, some sance of the conscience or the heart. It may have left the will unsubdued and all the unruly passions without any adequate restraint. A person who has no aims beyond the farm, or the mechanic's shop, is said to be well educated when he can read and write and use figures when he can read and write and use figures well; when he knows how to cultivate the land, or has been faithfully initiated into the mysteries of his trade; although he may never have been taught to "fear God and keep his" sho had received upon her head in falling upon the drawers, added to the effects of violent excitement and excessive liquor upon a person in her situation.

The third witness brought forward against the prisoner, was, alas! his own daughter, a little girl about five or six years of age, decently, the same clergyman had a similar call, and all the parties were present, but when he called, the prisoner, with an agonized countermance, looked away from the spot where she was to stand. his lip quivered, his chest heaved,

served me meanly six months ago, and now have repaid him in his own co It was the sai treaties could prevail on her. It was the same lady who had been jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.

[Providence Courier. SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

It is among the striking proofs of the change of the character of our society, and of the growth of a literary taste, and a general desire for intellectual improvement among us, that in place of the theatre, which a few years since was the only regular evening resort for entertainment, the halls appropriated to popular literary and scientific lectures, then entirely unknown, are now the favorite and fashionable resort of people of all ages, and particularly of young people of both sexes.—By a large portion of our community, the theatre is almost forgotten. It has been discovered that the two objects of entertainment and improvement, may be united in one pursuit; and that in attending the performance of an accomplished lecturer, besides united in one pursuit; and that in attending the performance of an accomplished lecturer, besides the pleasure of meeting one's friends, and enjoying the excitement of the occasion, a permanent benefit may be gained, in the instruction afforded by the lecture, and in the stimulus and aids given by it, to future inquiry. These popular courses of lectures have now been in progress for several years and these. courses of lectures have now been in progress for several years, and they appear to be in-creasing in favor and popularity. The advan-tages which have resulted from them have been greater than was anticipated, and they promise to become instruments of still greater benefit to the community, in proportion as they are more regularly attended, and the lecturers ap-ply themselves to more connected and thorough courses of instruction, on the subjects of which they treat .- Boston Daily Adv.

THE BIBLE.

Tyndale, the author of the first printed English version of the New Testament, whilst pre-

prinsh version of the New Testament, whilst pre-paring that work, said to one of his priestly opponents:—If God spare my life, ere many years, I will cause a boy that driveth the plough to know more of the Scriptures than you do." Whilst taking refuge in Antwerp, his practice is thus described. "When the Sunday came then went he to some one merchant's chamber, or other, whither came many other merchants. or other, whither came many other merchants; and unto them would be read some one parcel of Scripture, either out of the Old Testament or out of the New, the which proceeded so fruitfully, sweetly, and gently from him, (much like to the writing of St. John the Evangelist) that it was a heavenly comfort and joy to the audience to hear him read the Scriptures: and in likewise after dinner he spent an hour in the aforesaid manner." Tyndale died by martyr-dom in 1536,—Sunday School Journal.

A Thought for Universalists.—"Then Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, saying, I have sinned, in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. And they said, What is that to us?—see thou to that. And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went away and hanged himself;" (Matt. 27. 3—5)—and, according to Universalism, went straight to heaven, and has been there ever since. Our Lord says—"The Son of Man indeed goeth, as it is written of him: but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! good were it for that man if he had never been born. (Mark 14:—21.) Now, if both these Scriptures are true, and Universalism is also true, it will follow, of necessity, that Judas has been A THOUGHT FOR UNIVERSALISTS .- "Then it will follow, of necessity, that Judas has been in heaven for more than eighteen hundred years, and will remain there to all eternity, mourning, in bitterness of soul, that he ever

EVERY HONEST EMPLOYMENT HONORABLE .-Dr. Beecher, in one of his lectures says: "There is but one way of secaring universal equality to man, and that is, to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then for every man to learn in whatsoever state he may be, therewith to be content, and to fulfil with strict fidelity, the duties of his station, and to make avery conditions a week of home." to make every condition a post of ho

Mr. Stephens in his Incidents of Travel in the Holy Land, Egypt, Edom, &c. remarks that the curse provoked by Pharaoh still rests upon the land of Egypt; and that rats, fleas, and those detestable animals into which Aaron converted the sands, are still the portion of the traveller and sojourner in Egypt.

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say that we consider it a well-conducted paper, and calculated
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